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Iranian President Says Hostage Crisis Is Nearing Solution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran said Wednesday that the problem of the Western hostages in Lebanon was nearing a solution, the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, said in reports monitored here.

Mr. Rafsanjani said that Iran was not directly linked to the hostage issue but that he had pledged to use Iran's influence to seek their freedom.

"My feeling is that the issue of the hostages is moving toward a solution," he was quoted as saying.

U.S. officials said they were encouraged by the comments.

"They certainly are more hopeful than what we've heard in the more distant past," said the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater.

Mr. Fitzwater said the remarks were "in line with statements that we have seen in recent days and weeks that there was some interest in Iran in better relations with the West."

"We hope that that's the case and that it will result in release of the hostages," he said.

But Mr. Fitzwater added, "We have no direct knowledge that that is going to happen, and we have no direct knowledge of Mr. Rafsanjani's motives or purposes in making those remarks."

Mr. Rafsanjani repeated Iran's demands that Western nations help trace Iranian hostages missing in Lebanon and "also reduce their mischievous acts," IRNA said.

Three Iranians, including a diplomat, a journalist, and a soldier disappeared in 1982 in Lebanon at a Beirut checkpoint and are presumed dead.

The Iranian president, who is widely believed to be stymied in his exercise of power by other militant elements of the Iranian leadership, also repeated Tehran's refrain that while it had some influence with the hostage holders, it exercised no direct control over them.

At least 17 Westerners, including eight Americans, are missing in Lebanon. Most are believed to be held by Shiite Moslem groups loyal to Tehran. The longest held is Terry A. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, who was abducted March 16, 1985.

In Beirut, a pro-Iranian Muslim group that claims to be holding two Americans captive in Lebanon ruled out on Wednesday any imminent release of Western hostages.

"We will continue to rub America's nose with our feet," said the Revolutionary Justice Organization in a statement sent to Beirut's independent An Nahar newspaper. "There is not a single tendency for the release of hostages."

It accompanied its statement with a black-and-white photograph of an American hostage, Joseph James Cicippio. The group also holds an American book salesman, Edward Austin Tracy.

Mr. Rafsanjani's statements followed a series of editorials in English-language newspapers in Tehran saying the hostages should be freed because they were being used for anti-Islamic propaganda. Syrian and other officials also have expressed optimism that the hostages may be freed.

On Tuesday, the Tehran Times said 1990 would be the last year for captivity for the hostages and that a resumption of ties to the United States was not a condition for their release.

Several newspapers also have said the United States and Iran were negotiating over the fate of the hostages.

Washington has denied this, and Mr. Rafsanjani said, "There have been no negotiations with the U.S."

The president said the only official talks between the two nations were those carried out under the U.S.-Iran claims tribunal in the Netherlands, under the auspices of the International Court of Justice.

The tribunal is sorting out billions of dollars in claims from contracts broken following the 1979 Islamic revolution.

But he said the U.S. officials had established contacts with regional governments.

That was an apparent allusion to U.S. contacts with Syria, which as the main power broker in Lebanon has facilitated past hostage releases. Diplomatic sources in the Syrian capital, Damascus, have said the United States used Syria as an intermediary with Tehran.

Mr. Rafsanjani's brother, Mahmoud Hashemi, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official, was in Damascus this week for meetings with the Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara.

A Syrian source said the talks were to coordinate policy on getting the hostages released and that Mr. Hashemi had arrived from Beirut, where he also discussed the hostage issue with senior Shiite Muslim clergy.

Mr. Rafsanjani has indicated the desire to separate Iran from the hostage issue as he seeks Western technology and financing to rebuild Iran's troubled economy. But the factions holding the hostages are said to be more loyal to radicals in the Tehran government who oppose Mr. Rafsanjani, viewing confrontation with the West as the wellspring of the Islamic revolution.

A senior Hezbollah official, Hussein Mussavi, was quoted by IRNA in Damascus as saying he had "high hopes" of an early hostage release.

But he added that the solution must "take into account the interests of the oppressed Muslim people in Lebanon."

Mr. Mussavi stressed that "the coordination of Iranian and Syrian efforts is the only means to solve the hostage problem."

Hezbollah's spiritual guide, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, also has voiced optimism on an end to the hostage crisis.

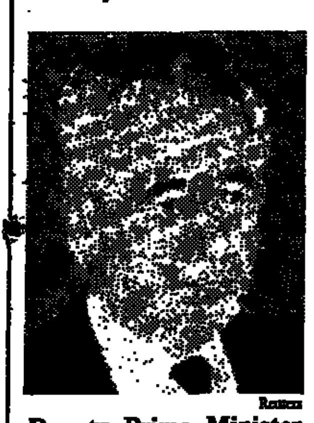
(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Kiosk

Budapest Sees Exit by Soviets

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The Hungarian defense minister, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, said here Wednesday that an accord would be signed Saturday on a Soviet military withdrawal from Hungary by mid-1991.

Talks broke down in Budapest last week over a Soviet contention that its 50,000 troops and roughly the same number of family members and civilian staff could not all leave by then.



Reuters

Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel says it is unrealistic to exclude the PLO from Mideast peace efforts. Page 2.

Sports

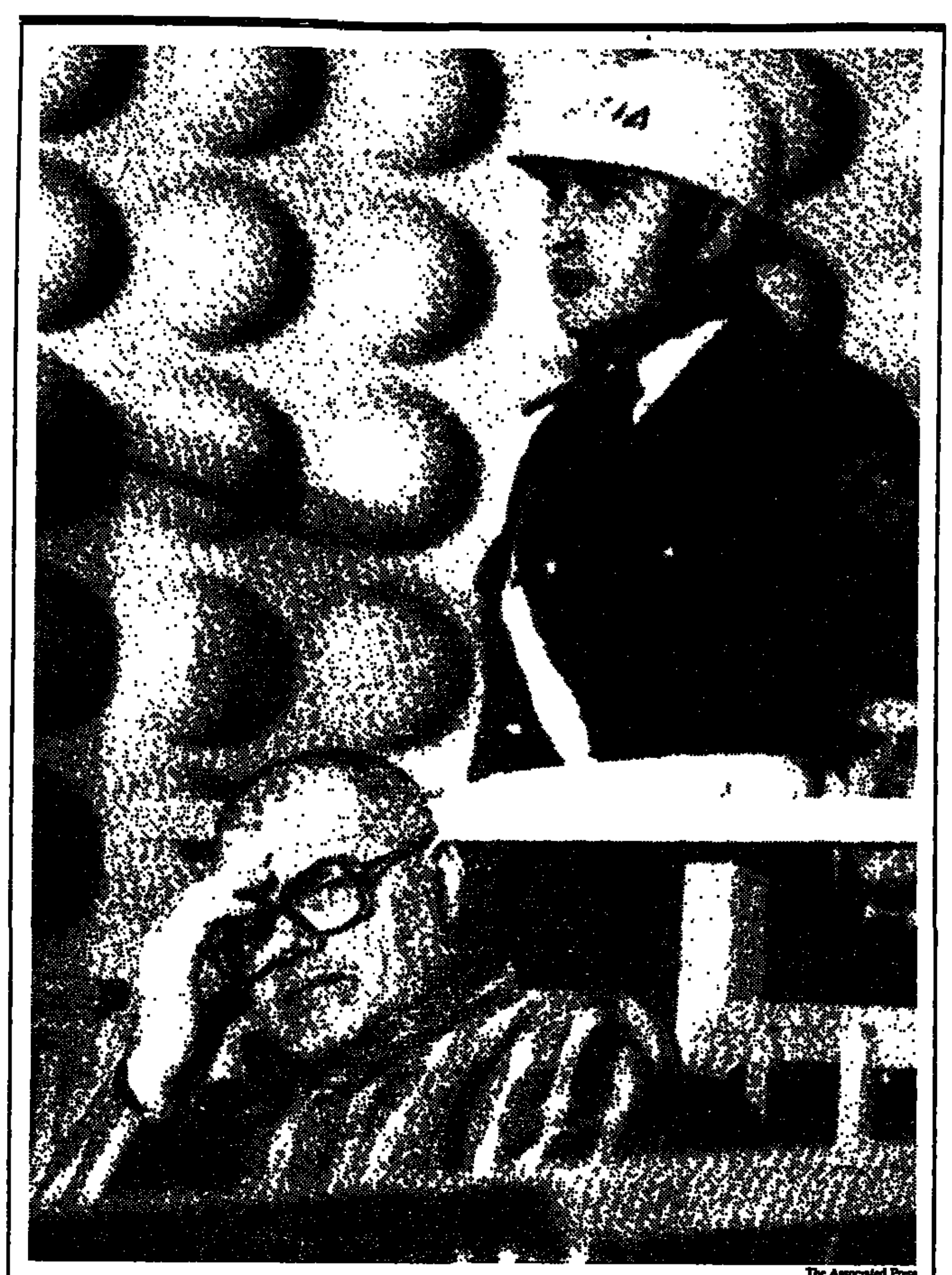
Hank Gathers was reportedly told by his doctors to quit basketball two months before he collapsed and died. **Page 16.**

Crossword Page 7.

Dow Close
2,669.59
Down
7.21

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.6975
Pound	1.6475
Yen	150.35
FF	5.7365



The Associated Press

4 SECURITATE OFFICERS FREED — A Romanian policeman guarding General Emil Macri, a former member of Nicolae Ceausescu's secret police, during the military trial of 21 Securitate officers in Timisoara. Four senior officers were freed Wednesday in Bucharest after pleading that they had only obeyed orders in helping Mr. Ceausescu in his attempt to flee in December.

U.S. Accuses Libyans Of Making Toxic Arms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States accused Libya on Wednesday of manufacturing chemical weapons at its factory in Rabta, near Tripoli, and called for vigorous international efforts to stop the operation.

Asked if the United States might take military action to knock out the plant, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, replied, "We don't rule out anything."

Libya denied the allegations, saying they were aimed at creating suspicion surrounding moves by Arab and African nations toward unity.

Mr. Fitzwater said in Washington: "Available evidence suggests Rabta is producing chemical weapons. We are very seriously concerned about this development. Rabta is dangerous and becoming more so."

He said the operation pointed to "the necessity for heightened international vigilance of Libyan procurement activities and for vigorous efforts to stop the operation."

Despite the spokesman's refusal to rule out military action, the immediate goal of U.S. policy appeared to be to raise international pressure on Libya, which has been involved in several confrontations with Washington over the last decade.

"We have expressed our serious concern to various governments," Mr. Fitzwater said. "The international community should step up its efforts to deny Libya the ability to continue operating the plant."

The Reagan administration said in 1988 that Libya was making poison gas. The Libyan weapons program appeared to be relatively dormant for about a year, but U.S. intelligence experts are reported to have begun receiving new indications that Colonel Gadhafi has given orders to step up efforts to make poison gas.

U.S. officials asserted in 1988 that the Libyan chemical weapons plant was developed with help from West German and other West European companies. They demanded then that nations cut off all assistance for the facility.

In Bonn, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman told the International Herald Tribune on Wednesday: "We cannot comment on intelligence findings but, after the Rabta affair, we did all possible to prevent West Germans from working in the Rabta factory and even passed a special law in order to forbid work in that specific plant. We also tightened export controls."

The law forbidding work at Rabta was passed last year.

While a growing number of nations have developed the ability to make poison gas, the reported efforts by Libya have been of particular concern for the United States because Libya is regarded as a hostile one that has already demonstrated its willingness to use chemical weapons.

Libya is believed to have used such weapons, which may have been acquired from Iran, against Chad in a 1987 attack.

In addition, U.S. officials have long accused the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, of having links to terrorists.

ABC News reported Tuesday that Libya had resumed limited production of chemical weapons following months of technical problems.

It said Libyans were making two kinds of weapons — one that blisters and burns the skin and lungs, and one that attacks the central nervous system.

The Libyan news agency JANA said an official at the Foreign Ministry in Tripoli denied that the plant produced chemical weapons, saying it was manufacturing only medicine.

Mr. Fitzwater refused to be specific about U.S. knowledge of the plant's operations, but said: "It is producing chemical weapons. That's a statement we would not make lightly."

"There has been a continuing concern and we are very disappointed that production has started," he said.

Mr. Fitzwater said the chemical weapons plant posed a danger because of Libya's alleged support of terrorism and "erratic military activity."

On at least two occasions in recent years, carrier-based U.S. warplanes have shot down Libyan fighters that allegedly approached them in a hostile manner in international airspace over the Mediterranean.

"There are all kinds of escalating threats as a result of this," Mr. Fitzwater said.

He said the United States was concerned that the weapons could be given or sold to terrorist groups.

While the intelligence officials said they did not think that Libya had put its plant into full-scale production, they pointed out a number of disturbing signs.

An assessment by the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency said that Libya may have produced as much as 30 tons of mustard gas last year and appeared to be moving toward full-scale production.

In addition, the Libyans have finished a building that agency officials believe will be used to take the gas and put it into plastic containers. The containers could then be loaded into bombs.

The intelligence assessment noted reports that the Libyans may have already filled enough containers for 150 bombs.

They said that Colonel Gadhafi had recently put the Rabta installation under the control of the Libyan military and had evicted Pakistani workers. *(Reuters, NYT)*

In His Rush to Unity, Kohl May Be Stoking Fear of Germany

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — West European and Soviet diplomats and political observers are concerned that Helmut Kohl's zeal to go down in history books as the chancellor of German unity has blinded him to the sensitivities of his allies and neighbors and exacerbated international fears of a reunited Germany once more dominating central Europe.

Mr. Kohl's about-face Tuesday on the Polish border question has allayed some concern that the West Germans are flexing their muscles as they look forward to greater influence in European affairs, but the chancellor's behavior in recent months has done little to calm nascent anti-German nervousness.

"There is a growing suspicion about Kohl and we are hearing it from nearly all of the allies as well as from Moscow," a West German official said Wednesday. "Nobody is being informed of his steps. There is a deep fear of what he will do next."

"Little things add up," said Angelika Volle of the German Society for Foreign Affairs. "What Germany needs right now is what Germans call *fingerspitzengefühl*, a delicate, tactful approach, not the big, heavy boots of Helmut Kohl. He has unnecessarily provoked the suspicions of our allies."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Beginning with his unilateral decision last November to announce a 10-point plan for unification, Mr. Kohl has repeatedly caught even his closest allies off guard.

Less than three weeks after the opening of the Berlin Wall, and only a couple of months after his government had insisted that unification was not foreseeable, Mr. Kohl delivered a speech spelling out a plan to bring the two Germanys together. He gave the speech without warning Washington, Paris or Moscow.

More recently, his allies in Paris, Rome and several other European capitals have been angry with Mr. Kohl for seeming to slow progress toward European monetary union. Mr. Kohl has denied any delay, but the Bonn government's near-total obsession with unification has led it to devote far more attention to bailing out the East German economy than to uniting the European currencies.

Finally, Mr. Kohl's weeks of posturing on the Polish border enraged his allies in London and Paris, where governments are trying to allay the worries of Poland and other German neighbors even as Mr. Kohl's vague statements made them fear the intentions of a new, united Germany.

Until this week, Mr. Kohl insisted that he could not guarantee the existing German-Polish boundary, that that could only be done by a united German government. Then, on Tuesday, after Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher broke publicly with Mr. Kohl, threatening the center-right ruling coalition, Mr. Kohl backed down, promising to propose a treaty affirming the existing border.

The chancellor was playing to the 12 million West Germans who are descended from residents of the formerly German portion of postwar Poland — Conservatives whose votes Mr. Kohl needs if he is to win reelection in December.

Mr. Kohl's need to appeal to that relatively small but crucial slice of the electorate won sympathy in Washington, the only West Ger-

See KOHL, Page 6

Michael Urban/Reuters

Hans-Jochen Vogel, left, with Oskar Lafontaine of the Social Democratic Party on Wednesday.

Don't Annex, Kohl's Foes Say

Social Democrats Issue 'Timetable' on Reunification

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

BONN — The opposition Social Democratic Party called Wednesday for German unity through negotiations rather than annexation, echoing a growing chorus of appeals against a headlong rush to reunification.

The SPD position was outlined by the party chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel, and its probable standard-bearer in December's national election, Oskar Lafontaine, at a press conference here introducing the party's "Timetable Toward German Unity."

"East Germany is not a leaderless territory to be annexed," Mr. Vogel said. "There are 16 million people there who have struggled to win their freedom all by themselves. We need negotiations held in a spirit of partnership and equal rights."

The call for a negotiated unity contrasted with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's calls for rapid economic and monetary unity followed by a merger of the Germanys under Article 23 of the West German Constitution, which makes it possible for any East German state, or for East Germany as a whole, to join the Federal Republic simply by voting to do so.

This direct path to unity, which would effectively extend the West German legal and economic system to all East Germany unchanged, has come under increased criticism in East Berlin and in Moscow as a form of "Anschluss," the word for annexation commonly used to describe the absorption of Austria by Hitler's Third Reich in 1938.

In an emotional speech to the final session of the East German parliament before it makes way for the new parliament to be elected in the country's first democratic election March 18, Prime Minister Hans Modrow said German unity was natural and welcome.

"But it is a question of unification, not Anschluss," he said. "This view is shared in Moscow, and not only there." All European governments wanted a "step-by-step, level-headed process," he said.

As if in support of Mr. Modrow, the official news agency ADN carried an advance text of an interview with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in which he, too, came out strongly against a direct absorption of East Germany.

"This would be an extremely dangerous path based on pure nationalism and not on democratic, equal and civilized forms," Mr. Shevardnadze was quoted as saying to the Neue Berliner Illustrierte.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said this week that a stampede to German unity ran against European security interests.

The Soviet leaders also assailed the notion that a unified Germany could remain in the Atlantic alliance. Such ideas, Mr. Shevardnadze said, were "at the very least tactless, since no one has asked the East German people for their opinion." Mr. Gorbachev had said that NATO membership for a united Germany was "absolutely excluded."

Mr. Modrow, in an attack clearly aimed at Mr. Kohl, also accused Bonn of using rumor and leaks to pressure East Germany into rapid monetary union.

ADN also reported that Mr. Modrow sent Mr. Kohl a letter urging

See SPD, Page 6

25 Years After Marches in Alabama, a New Mood in Selma

By Gay Talese
New York Times Service

SELMA, Alabama — Twenty-five years ago, after borrowing a tail-finned Cadillac hearse from the mortuary owned by his family in this onetime plantation town in south central Alabama, a young man named Randall Miller joined hundreds of other blacks as a volunteer ambulance driver in a civil rights march that was soon scheduled to head east to the state capital, Montgomery.

The distance to the governor's office, where the marchers would protest the lack of voting rights for blacks in the Deep South, was a little more than 50 miles (80 kilometers).

But it would take 19 days to complete the journey, for it was marred by tear gas, billy clubs and the bullets of white racists.

The moss-draped rural town of Selma, with its white-columned mansions and its many monuments to Confederate heroes, would continue for years to symbolize white racism in America.

But now — a quarter century after the highway clash that was commemorated this past weekend by returning veterans of the march — Selma reflects much advancement in the quest for racial harmony.

Not only interracial harmony, but also, on occasion, interracial love.

Last weekend, the former ambulance driver, Mr. Miller, now 51 years old, was married here to a 38-year-old white woman, Betty Ramsey.

They were married in the presence of 20 white and black friends in Mr. Miller's house, in an integrated neighborhood within hearing of the cheers from the thousands who attended the commemorative ceremonies.

It is also within hearing of the screams of demonstrators re-enacting the terror of 1965, although on this occasion they were fleeing machine-blown smoke rather than the gas that had stunned the original marchers.

A Voting Rights Act was passed by Congress in the late summer of 1965, prompted in part by the brutal harassment of the demonstrators — especially during the first day's outing, on March 7, 1965.

That afternoon, as millions watched on national television, a charging wedge of Alabama state troopers and a sheriff's posse gassed and battered marchers whom Randall Miller and others would rush to the few hospitals that accepted blacks; more than 80 were hurt.

The new law encouraged more black citizens to vote than ever before and in time led to the election of many more black candidates than ever before, not only in the South but throughout the United States.

Many of the 1965 activists who made speeches last weekend from a sound truck across the bridge are now paunchy and balding.

This occasion was, in a sense, Old Timers' Day for those in the Selma vanguard.

But while parading through the center of town and crossing the steel bridge that arches over the muddy Alabama River, they were spry of step and smiling as they waved to the crowds and the television trucks that preceded them.

On the bandstand along the highway, where some of them made speeches, they recalled the pain of Selma with words of lasting pride and satisfaction.

One of the speakers was John Lewis — at 25 a battered figure on the highway, at 50 a balding member of Congress representing Georgia's 5th District.

Microphone in hand, he told the crowd, "I shed a little blood here, but I was blessed to make a small contribution."

Near him stood the gray-bearded Hosea Williams, one of the lead marchers in '65; the Reverend L.L. Anderson, the slightly frail but erect 70-year-old preacher from Selma who was once a frequent guest in Southern jails; and his colleague in offenses against the sensibilities of Southern sheriffs, the 70-year-old F.D. Reese.

He stood not far behind the seated Coretta Scott King. In this town there are now street signs and a monument in the name of her late husband, the leader of the Selma-to-Montgomery march, but more prominent still are the statues and

See SELMA, Page 6

Moscow Press Fires A Broadside at Castro

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After more than a year of quietly tolerating jibes from President Fidel Castro about the folly of change in the Soviet Union, the Soviet press this week opened up on the Cuban leadership with a dose of withering scorn.

The unusual attacks on the Caribbean client reflected a growing ideological division, and may also presage cutbacks in foreign aid and loans that are increasingly viewed here as an unpopular drag on the budget.

The most striking break with the traditional courtesy shown to other socialist countries was a portrait of Cuba published Wednesday in the weekly Moscow News.

Written by Vladimir A. Orlov, a former Novosti writer now based at the Institute of International Relations, it depicted Mr. Castro's island as an impoverished police state and noted with seeming approval the growth of a small dissident movement on the island.

Evoking a police state, Mr. Orlov described the Cuban Commit-

See CUBA, Page 3

Lithuanians Say Gorbachev Wants $33 Billion for Secession

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has presented Lithuania with compensation claims equivalent to $33 billion to be paid if the republic persists in its course of secession from the Soviet Union, Lithuanian officials said Wednesday.

The Soviet leader also for the first time challenged Lithuania's boundaries, suggesting that the republic must surrender the major Baltic port city of Klaipeda and other territory before going its own way.

Lithuanians rejected the demands, but said Mr. Gorbachev's readiness to begin negotiating the terms of separation was a clear sign that the Kremlin had accepted in principle the republic's right to leave the union.

The Lithuanian parliament has scheduled a meeting Sunday where it is expected to formally declare the restoration of the independent state that existed before the Baltic republics were forcibly annexed in 1940.

In an interview Wednesday night on Lithuanian television, Algirdas Brazauskas, the Lithuanian president and Communist Party leader, said Mr. Gorbachev had told him Moscow's financial claims would have to be paid in convertible currency rather than Soviet rubles.

"We don't have this kind of hard currency, and to be sure we won't have it for some time," said Algas Zhukas, an aide to Mr. Brazauskas, in a telephone interview.

[Reuters reported Wednesday from Moscow, quoting Lithuanian radio, that Moscow estimated that Lithuania owed the central government 17 billion rubles ($27 billion) for capital investment in the republic and 4 billion rubles for undelivered production.]

Kazimiera Prunskiene, a deputy prime minister of Lithuania and representative to the Soviet legislature, said that the republic's newly elected non-Communist parliament would convene on Sunday and would almost surely vote for the restoration of the independent state that existed before the three Baltic republics were annexed by Stalin.

President Gorbachev met for 90 minutes on Monday with Mr. Brazanskas in a last-ditch attempt to head off secession by warning of dire economic consequences, but Lithuanians who were briefed on the encounter said the Soviet leader seemed resigned to the Lithuanian decision.

"There was no talk of tanks," one official said. "We're already well past that point."

The neighboring Baltic republic of Estonia also has speeded its move toward independence.

On Sunday, the republic plans the first meeting of a new Congress of Estonia, which was elected outside the Soviet Constitution.

More than half a million Estonians took part in the elections, which were open only to those who could trace their family citizenship to the period of Baltic independence between the two world wars.

Although Moscow does not recognize the legal authority of the congress, its legitimacy is widely accepted in the republic, even by many public officials.

Igor Gryazin, an Estonian member of the Soviet parliament, said, "The Congress of Estonia is accepted by the Estonian Supreme Soviet itself, by the Estonian government and by a certain part of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party."

He said the congress might take steps to begin the republic's formal independence from the Soviet Union.

Nationalists in the second-largest Soviet republic, the Ukraine, announced plans Tuesday to form a formal opposition party to press their demands for greater independence from Moscow.

Leaders of the Ukrainian Rukh, an alliance of nationalists, human rights advocates, dissident Communists and environmentalists, said they would press for political and economic sovereignty that could mean secession from the union.

But unlike Lithuania, the Ukraine is deeply divided on independence — the west being more separatist, the east more wed to Moscow — and the Rukh has not yet mustered the political might of its Baltic counterparts.

Lithuania and Estonia, long bent on independence, have sped their pace of withdrawal in part because they are suspicious of Mr. Gorbachev and what he might do with the new powers that are expected to be given him in a special meeting of the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies next week.

The general strategy of the two republics is similar: to establish autonomous states, with the Communist patronage network replaced by a nonpartisan executive branch, and then to open talks as equals with Moscow on future relations.

The key questions would be removal of Soviet troops based in the republics, the splitting of industrial assets, and financial claims of members of non-Baltic minority groups who want to move to the Russian republic.

The withdrawal of the two republics from Soviet affairs may be evident on Monday when the Congress of People's Deputies meets to craft a more powerful presidential post for Mr. Gorbachev.

Members of the Lithuanian and Estonian delegations to the congress said they probably would not take an active part in the session.

Mrs. Prunskiene, the deputy prime minister, said, "We might be observers, we might express our opinion, but we can't take any part in making decisions concerning union issues, since we consider ourselves to be representatives of another sovereign state."

"If the institution of the presidency is adopted and direct elections are organized," she said, "then naturally Lithuania will not participate in the elections."

Lithuanians gave a mandate for independence in elections on Feb. 24, when the pro-independence movement Sajudis swept the ruling Communist Party from power.

Sajudis candidates hold 90 of the 116 seats filled so far in the Lithuanian parliament.

Mrs. Prunskiene, who is a member of the governing Politburo of the Lithuanian Communist Party, said she expected to quit the party shortly and predicted that many others would follow suit.

Another member of the Lithuanian party's Politburo, Romualdas Ozolas, quit this week.

If Moscow is serious about eschewing force and threats, its strongest weapon would be an economic blockade.

— BILL KELLER

Key Congressman Agrees With CIA on Ebb of Soviet Threat

By Patrick E. Tyler
and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said Wednesday that he thought the CIA's analysis of the "irreversible" nature of the declining Soviet military threat was more accurate than the one being portrayed by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney in testimony to Congress.

As a result, Mr. Aspin said, Congress should begin making deeper cuts into U.S. forces committed to the defense of Europe against Soviet aggression and not await the signing of a U.S.-Soviet treaty on conventional forces in Europe.

The Wisconsin Democrat also predicted that Congress would cut the $306 billion military budget for the current fiscal year by as much as $14 billion more than the cuts offered by Mr. Cheney. He said that would require large reductions of personnel from the active armed forces as well as cancellations of "big ticket" weapon systems.

Of the dispute between Mr. Cheney and William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence, Mr. Aspin said, "We can make some changes in 1991 because frankly we think Webster is right and Cheney is wrong about this reversibility thing."

An administration official said that the defense agency did not support Mr. Cheney's assertion that the collapsing Soviet and Warsaw Pact military threat in Europe was reversible.

Mr. Aspin said the United States no longer had to preserve forces as negotiating leverage up until the moment arms control agreements were signed. "Webster says the situation in Europe has fundamentally changed," Mr. Aspin said. "If you believe Webster, we could actually start taking some troops out of Europe, cutting down on airlift and all of the expensive things for resupplying Europe."

■ Missiles Destroyed

East Germany announced Wednesday that it had begun destroying 24 SS-23 missiles, less than 24 hours after Washington said it was investigating reports that the SS-23s violated a 1987 nuclear arms treaty, Agence France-Presse reported from Berlin.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the army had started dismantling the missiles at the beginning of February on the orders of Prime Minister Hans Modrow.

He said the missiles carried nonnuclear conventional warheads and were not covered by the treaty signed by the United States and the Soviet Union that provided for the elimination within three years of all land-based intermediate-range nuclear weapons held by each side.

On Tuesday, the State Department said the United States was checking reports that Soviet SS-23s had been deployed in East Germany in violation of the treaty. The ministry spokesman said that "the destruction of the entire weapons system will be completed in November."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Britain Is Criticized At North Sea Meeting

Britain's maritime waste dumping policy came under severe attack Wednesday at the opening of a two-day ministerial conference on North Sea pollution in The Hague.

At issue are programs aimed at cutting atmospheric pollution of the North Sea by heavy metals and other toxic substances by 50 percent in 1995, as well as slashing the input of all pollutants by 70 to 90 percent later in the decade.

It is the third such conference held by Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, West Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Britain is the only one of the eight countries bordering the North Sea that still dumps sewage sludge into it. It is also the only one that has not stuck by a commitment to stop pouring industrial waste into the sea, one of the world's most polluted, as of the first of this year.

Chris Patten, the British environment secretary, said Monday that Britain would stop dumping industrial waste by early 1993, and sewage sludge by 1998 instead of by 1995, the agreed deadline. Hanja Maij-Weggen, the Dutch public works minister, said that industrial dumping in the North Sea had fallen from 3 million tons to 200,000 tons. "And we all know where those 200,000 tons come from," she added.

But Mr. Patten said that continental rivers were "by far the most important" sources of North Sea pollution.

Has Austria's Eagle Gone Communist?

Now that Communist symbols are coming off flags and pedestals in Eastern Europe, it is high time they should also be removed from Austria's coat of arms, according to some Austrian conservatives.

The campaign to remove a hammer and a sickle from the paws of the eagle, Austria's heraldic animal, was first started by Jörg Haider, the leader of the arch-conservative Freedom Party, who said the tools stood for "death camps and oppression." The Neuen-Kronen Zeitung, a Vienna-based tabloid, joined the campaign, as did several lawmakers from the Popular Party, which governs the country in coalition with the Socialist Party.

But opponents were quick to point out that the hammer and sickle had nothing to do with communism. They were put in the eagle's paws in 1919, after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At the time, the two-headed eagle lost one of its heads, symbolizing Hungary. Instead of the royal crown, it received a brick crown on the remaining head, representing the middle class, and a hammer and sickle, one in each paw, representing the working and farming classes.

Why not remove the bird's black feathers, opponents laughed, since black smacks of fascism? And the suspicious color red on the red-and-white shield in front of the eagle? Why not turn the eagle into a plucked chicken?

The Socialist Party, which has a parliamentary majority, is firmly opposed to changing the coat of arms, saying it is sufficient to know its history.

Around Europe

Motorists stuck in traffic jams in central Madrid are being offered a new service: mobile phone calls. About 20 young people carrying portable telephones move among cars lined up bumper-to-bumper during rush hours.

They charge 300 pesetas ($2.75) for a 30-second local phone call, about 20 times the regular tariff.

Their bright orange jackets carry the name of their company: La Tranquilizadora, or Tranquilizer.

Italians will vote in a nationwide referendum on hunting laws June 3. Environmentalists want to shorten the nine-month-long hunting season, abolish hunters' access to private property, restrict hunting areas and ban nets used for catching birds.

British tourist officials in the medieval city of York are having trouble finding a town crier. The post, whose last occupant died in 1872 at 80, is being resurrected as a tourist attraction. So far, only two people have applied for a "shout-off" planned for early April to decide who has the required vocal qualities. The successful candidate would wear a period costume and for five hours a day walk around the center shouting out news items provided by a local newspaper and by news agencies. The crier would get free meals and be paid about £5,000 ($8,500) a year.

Ireland's parliament, which is to allow television coverage of its debates later this year, is likely to recommend that cameras be installed at ground level to keep the spotlight off any bald heads in the chamber. Irish lawmakers recently visited London's House of Commons, where television cameras were introduced last year. Brendan Howlin of the Irish Labor Party mentioned the balding head of British Labor leader Neil Kinnock. "One TV producer there told me he regularly gets an almost irresistible urge to dash into the chamber to powder the head of Neil Kinnock when it starts to sweat," he said.

Sytske Looijen

Reuters

ANGER OVER BRITISH 'POLL TAX' — Policemen in Bristol arresting an opponent of the British "poll tax," which was introduced by the Conservatives to replace the local property levy.

Rebellion Spreads in Homelands

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The rebellion of South Africa's segregated black homelands appeared to be spreading Wednesday as massive popular demonstrations erupted in two more nominally independent territories following Sunday's military coup in Ciskei.

Tens of thousands of people marched and went on strike in Bophuthatswana and Venda, demanding the resignation of their governments and the reintegration of their territories into South Africa.

They were following the example of Ciskei, where military officers on Sunday overthrew the pro-apartheid regime of President Lennox L. Sebe and declared their intention of rejoining South Africa.

There was a similar coup in Transkei two years ago, which means that all four of the homelands that the Pretoria government has so far declared nominally independent as a fundamental part of its apartheid program of racial segregation are now in an advanced stage of rebellion.

As the placards and speeches in Bophuthatswana and Venda made clear, the demonstrators wanted to renounce independence and link up with the African National Congress and its ally, the United Democratic Front, to negotiate a new South African constitution that would provide for majority rule.

The most serious incidents Wednesday occurred in Bophuthatswana, west of Pretoria, when police opened fire on a crowd of 50,000 who marched on the offices of the local government to present a petition demanding reincorporation.

Reports said at least seven persons were killed and about 500 injured. The reports also said that the shooting triggered widespread rioting, which caused millions of dollars worth of damage.

As the rioting continued into the evening, the homeland's president, Lucas Manyane Mangope, declared a state of emergency and Foreign Minister R. F. Botha announced that Pretoria was sending troops into the territory to help restore order.

Demonstrations and strikes also broke out in Venda, on South Africa's northern border with Zimbabwe, as large crowds gathered to demand reintegration into South Africa.

Reports from Venda indicated that the events there were less violent than in Bophuthatswana. The territory's president, Vho-Frank N. Ravele, took a less confrontationist line and pledged to call a national meeting of all interest groups on April 13 to consider Venda's future status.

Israel Delays on Peace Plan, Imperiling Coalition

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's coalition cabinet opened debate Wednesday on a U.S.-backed proposal for setting up Israeli-Palestinian talks but adjourned before reaching a decision, allowing three days of bargaining between the Likud party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and the Labor Party.

The leftist Labor Party is seeking to force Mr. Shamir and his rightist Likud to accept the latest diplomatic formula advanced by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. It has threatened to break up the 14-month coalition government if a decision is not reached in the coming days.

Likud says it will agree to the Baker plan only if it first receives key assurances from Labor about how Israel will conduct the talks with the Palestinians, which would be held in Cairo.

Wednesday's meeting appeared to produce little progress in bridging the gap between the two parties, and officials from both sides said there was a possibility that the government would break up over the issue.

Nevertheless, the officials said the fact that the cabinet had agreed to resume its debate on Sunday offered the hope that a compromise could be worked out.

"I think there are major forces in both parties who have an interest in keeping the coalition together," a Likud official said.

Labor ministers demanded Tuesday that the cabinet meet Wednesday to decide on the Baker proposal, which called for Egypt, the United States and Israel to agree on the members of a Palestinian delegation that would negotiate with Israel about its plan for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Labor leaders rejected Likud's demand that the two parties agree in advance on steps designed to exclude the Palestine Liberation Organization from assuming a role in the talks and prevent Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem from taking part in the proposed elections.

The two parties have differed over these two issues since the terms of the election initiative were first formulated last May.

[Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Wednesday that it was unrealistic of Likud to think that the PLO could be excluded from Middle East peace efforts, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

["Have they just realized the PLO is in the picture?" said Mr. Peres, the Labor Party leader. He asked whether Likud knew that the United States and Egypt were in touch with the PLO. "Don't they know what has happened up to now?" he said, "Only now have they discovered all that is going on around them?"]

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the chief advocate in Labor of the election plan and of the coalition with Likud, suggested Wednesday that if the government now voted to approve the Baker plan, the two parties could work out a common position for the negotiations before the meetings begin.

If Israel approves the plan, Mr. Baker must still meet with the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers to agree on the Palestinian delegation and on the details of the talks. Officials in Jerusalem said they believed the talks would not begin for at least several weeks.

But Likud officials said Mr. Rabin's suggestion was inadequate and that Mr. Shamir would insist in working out an agreement with Labor on the issues of East Jerusalem and the PLO before going ahead. The prime minister has been under strong pressure from Likud's hard-line members and from some of his own party allies not to accept the Baker plan.

In a resolution adopted Tuesday, Likud ministers said that the Labor Party should agree that Israel would walk out of the Cairo talks if the Palestinian delegation made any move to associate itself with the PLO.

Likud is also saying that Labor, which favors the participation of 140,000 Arabs of East Jerusalem in the elections, should reverse itself and adopt its demand that East Jerusalem be excluded from the process.

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Circus Fire Kills 15 Animals

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — A fire in an exhibition tent killed at least 15 animals of the Moscow state circus, authorities said.

Rights Group Assails Chad

United Press International

LONDON — The Chadian government has secretly detained hundreds of prisoners, many of whom have been tortured or executed since 1982 under President Hissène Habré, Amnesty International said Wednesday.

WORLD BRIEFS

France to Extradite 3 IRA Suspects

PARIS (AP) — Three suspected IRA members wanted in West Germany for a bombing that killed a British military officer are to be extradited from France to stand trial, a French appeals court ruled Wednesday.

Patrick Murray, 45, Donagh O'Kane, 29, and Pauline Drumm, 23, will be the first persons to be extradited from France under a convention passed by the European Community in 1977. France ratified the convention last year.

West Germany issued warrants for the trio Sept. 13, charging them with assassination, bombings, criminal association and arms violations. The authorities believe the three were involved in attacks against British military targets in West Germany as members of the Irish Republican Army. They are suspected of having participated in a car bombing July in Hannover that killed a British soldier and injured his wife and three children.

Gunmen Kill a Turkish Journalist

ISTANBUL (Combined Dispatches) — A Turkish journalist who criticized political extremism and Muslim fundamentalism was shot to death Wednesday.

The journalist, Cetin Emec, 55, the chief editor and a columnist of the daily newspaper Hurriyet, was shot seven times by at least two masked men as he left his Istanbul home for work, the police said. The gunmen fled in a stolen car.

President Turgut Ozal denounced the attack and said that the assailants would not succeed in ruining "the calm and stability of our country with terrorism." In his last column, published on Wednesday, Mr. Emec expressed alarm at the resurgence of terrorism in Turkey. He accused Damascus of supporting terrorist groups in Turkey and said that Syrian leaders were behind the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland in December 1988. *(Reuters, AP)*

134 Missing in Peru After Boat Sinks

LIMA (AP) — Authorities said that 134 persons were missing and feared drowned after a riverboat crashed into a freighter and sunk in the Amazon River.

The riverboat, the Andresito, sank Tuesday after leaving the city of Iquitos, 1,160 kilometers (715 miles) northeast of Lima, the police said. The boat's helmsman told the police that the motor failed and that the vessel drifted in the Amazon's fast currents. It smashed into several boats anchored along the shore before careening into the freighter, rolling over and sinking.

The police said that 74 persons were rescued Wednesday and that the body of a girl was found. Heavy rain was hampering rescue efforts. Most of the passengers were children, their parents and teachers who were returning to the village of Puritoyacu after school holidays, the police said.

NATO Cancels Major March Exercise

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO has canceled a major military maneuver as inappropriate because the March 22-28 exercise envisaged Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces launching an attack from East German territory. East Germany holds its first free elections on March 18.

A NATO spokesman said, "in view of international developments and after consultations with ministries of defense and NATO headquarters" it was concluded that Exercise Crested Eagle should not be conducted so soon after the first free "elections in a Warsaw Treaty member state."

The exercise, focusing on communications, was to involve between 7,000 and 9,000 staff troops but no combat units. It has been held every two years.

U.S. Chemical Arms Pullout to Begin

BONN (AP) — U.S. and West German military officials announced Wednesday that the removal of all U.S. chemical weapons from German soil would begin this summer, and they sought to allay concern about potential transport danger from the more than 100,000 shells.

Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany detailed plans for high-security transportation of the nerve gas weapons, which have been stored in West Germany for more than 20 years. He insisted the transportation, expected to take about three months, would present no dangers to the environment or the populace. But he asked West Germans to help make sure there were no "attempts at disruption" of the shipments. Mr. Stoltenberg did not specify what sort of "disruption" he had in mind.

Former President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed in May 1986 that the artillery shells would be removed.

Sikhs Kill 20 in Punjab Town Attack

CHANDIGARH, India (AP) — At least 20 persons were killed and more than 35 wounded Wednesday when Sikh extremists attacked a crowded market in Punjab state, exploding a grenade and firing automatic weapons, the police said.

The police said that at least 10 gunmen were involved in the attack at 8:15 P.M. in Abohar, that the attackers wore masks and arrived on foot and that their escape method was unknown.

The killings were the first major attack for several months by Sikh militants fighting for a separate homeland they call Khalistan, or "land of the pure."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Soon, a Taste of 'Red Czar' Luxury

BERLIN (Reuters) — The luxury train used exclusively by East Germany's former Communist elite will soon be carrying tourists paying Western hard currency.

The Christian Democratic newspaper Neue Zeit quoted railroad officials Wednesday as saying that Western tourists keen to experience the vanished life-style of East Germany's "red czars" would be able to use the train to travel to Harz mountain resorts from March 24.

The train's opulent coaches, restaurant cars, conference room and safety deposit boxes for valuables in sleeping quarters are a stark contrast to the spartan trains ridden by most East Germans.

Striking French airline pilots grounded two-thirds of Air France's medium-haul flights and domestic traffic Wednesday. Air France canceled 68 outgoing and 57 incoming flights. The domestic airline Air Inter was running only about 40 percent of its 300 daily flights. The National Air Pilots Union called the strike to protest what it says is a lack of French-trained pilots. *(Reuters)*

British Airways is launching a daily service from London to Toulouse, France, starting March 26, the company said Wednesday. *(AFP)*

The Federal Aviation Administration, reacting to industry reports that older airliners can literally rust into an unsafe condition, has proposed its first mandatory corrosion prevention program for all Boeing jets. The agency also issued its final rules, called airworthiness directives, requiring structural changes in older 727s, 737s and 747s to avoid metal fatigue in aging aircraft. Other manufacturers will be included later. *(WP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	10	50	9	48	o
Athens	—	—	—	—	na
Barcelona	14	57	5	41	fr
Belgrade	17	63	4	39	cl
Berlin	9	48	6	43	r
Brussels	11	52	8	46	o
Budapest	15	59	9	48	o
Copenhagen	6	43	0	32	r
Costa Del Sol	18	64	13	55	o
Dublin	12	54	10	50	o
Edinburgh	11	52	10	50	o
Faro	17	63	14	57	cl
Florence	15	59	8	46	o
Frankfurt	10	50	8	46	o
Geneva	15	59	-1	30	fr
Helsinki	4	39	-1	30	fr
Las Palmas	21	70	15	59	cl
Lisbon	17	63	11	52	r
London	12	54	8	46	o
Luxembourg	7	45	6	43	fr
Madrid	16	61	0	32	fr
Milan	15	59	3	37	cl
Moscow	4	39	0	32	sw
Munich	14	57	5	41	cl
Nice	15	59	7	45	fr
Oslo	8	46	-3	27	sw
Paris	11	52	9	48	cl
Prague	9	48	6	43	o
Reykjavik	-1	30	-2	28	o
Rome	15	59	2	36	cl
Stockholm	5	41	0	32	cl
Strasbourg	15	59	5	41	o
Venice	10	50	1	34	cl
Vienna	15	59	9	48	cl
Warsaw	9	48	0	32	cl
Zurich	12	54	2	36	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	—	—	—	—	na
Cairo	17	63	10	50	cl
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	10	50	5	41	cl
Tel Aviv	14	57	10	50	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	26	79	17	63	fr
Sydney	22	72	16	61	sh

ASIA	HIGH		LOW	
	C	F	C	F
Bangkok	33	91	23	73
Beijing	12	52	2	36
Hong Kong	19	66	15	59
Manila	31	88	24	75
New Delhi	26	79	12	54
Seoul	8	46	1	34
Shanghai	14	57	5	41
Singapore	31	88	26	79
Taipei	18	64	12	54
Tokyo	15	59	5	41
AFRICA				
Algiers	21	70	10	50
Cape Town	25	77	14	57
Casablanca	19	66	14	57
Harare	27	81	15	59
Lagos	—	—	—	—
Nairobi	24	75	13	55
Tunis	15	59	6	43
LATIN AMERICA				
Buenos Aires	25	77	15	59
Lima	28	82	19	66
Mexico City	25	77	10	50
Rio de Janeiro	30	86	25	77
NORTH AMERICA				
Anchorage	-6	22	-9	16
Atlanta	22	72	9	48
Boston	-1	30	-7	19
Chicago	3	37	0	32
Denver	4	39	-2	28
Detroit	3	37	-5	23
Honolulu	24	75	19	66
Houston	25	77	16	61
Los Angeles	20	68	10	50
Miami	26	79	21	70
Minneapolis	1	34	-1	30
Montreal	-5	23	-13	9
Nassau	28	82	19	66
New York	2	36	-4	25
Phoenix	23	73	11	52
San Francisco	14	57	7	45
Seattle	9	48	3	37
Toronto	-1	30	-11	12
Washington	5	41	-4	25

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 12—6 (54—43). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 13—8 (55—46). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 13—1 (55—34). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 5—1 (41—34). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 15—2 (59—36). ROME: Fair. Temp. 19—2 (66—36). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 15—0 (59—32). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 33—24 (91—75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 20—16 (68—61). MANILA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 33—21 (91—70). SEOUL: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10—-1 (50—30). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 29—25 (84—77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 10—5 (50—41).

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هكذا من الاصل

UN Rights Panel Refrains From Criticizing China

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The United Nations commission charged with encouraging respect for human rights worldwide has refused to criticize China for suppressing the student democracy movement in June.

But the Human Rights Commission implicitly criticized Cuba by expressing concern about reported human rights violations there and by voting to examine its record again next year.

The move, which came Tuesday night after a strenuous U.S. diplomatic campaign, makes this the fourth straight year that the government of Fidel Castro will have been on the commission's agenda.

The votes on Cuba and China had been seen as the most significant test this year of the 43-nation commission's ability to debate human rights records impartially.

The U.S. delegation hailed the Cuba vote as a great victory. Armando Valladares, the Cuban-born writer and poet who is the head of the U.S. team here, called the outcome "a great day for Cuba and a great victory for the human rights fight around the world."

But he also said the defeat of a motion that avoided any direct criticism of China and merely provided for the commission to maintain pressure on Beijing by debating its record again next year showed "a double standard" in the debate.

"It is inconceivable to me that the resolution could not make it through," he said. "I fought hard for that resolution. I criticized China in every speech."

A U.S. lawyer in Geneva said the charges against China appeared far more serious than those against Cuba, which was accused of carrying out reprisals against citizens who gave evidence of rights abuses to the commission two years ago.

"The violations of which Cuba is accused are little fish compared with Tiananmen Square," said the lawyer, Reed Brody of the International Commission of Jurists, a private human rights watchdog organization. "If the U.S. had made the same effort over China, it might have been different."

The resolution on China, sponsored by the United States and most of its Western allies, welcomed the end of martial law, urged the government "to continue to take measures along the same lines" and asked Secretary-General Javier Peréz de Cuellár to give its next session "additional information including that provided by the government of China."

But a resolution introduced by Cuba, Pakistan and Somalia to take no action on this resolution was adopted with 17 in favor, 15 against and 11 abstentions.

The resolution on Cuba, cosponsored by Poland and Czechoslovakia as well as the United States, was also mild, merely asking the secretary-general to give the next commission meeting a report on his "ongoing contacts with the government of Cuba."

The resolution to maintain Cuba's human rights record on the agenda was carried by a vote of 19 to 12, with 12 abstentions.

Mayor of Beijing Says Party Can Crush Any Opposition

Reuters

BEIJING — The mayor of Beijing said Wednesday that he did not fear a new outbreak of political unrest in China this year because the Communist Party could put down any opposition.

Chen Xitong, an ally of the orthodox Marxists who gained control of the party after the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in June, said Beijing was stable despite occasional signs of dissent. Martial law, imposed in Beijing shortly before the June events, was lifted in January but security has remained tight.

"We are not worried," Mr. Chen said. "Last year's counterrevolutionary rebellion was resolutely opposed by the vast majority of the Chinese people."

"I can tell you frankly that under the leadership of the Communist Party," he said, "we have the ability to smash and put an end to any big or even little outbreak of unrest."

Students who led protests last spring have said that the anniversaries of major rallies, such as May 4, or of the army crackdown could be flash points for a renewed unrest.

The government has said that about 300 people, including dozens of soldiers, were killed. But Western human rights groups and diplomats have estimated that the death toll could be in the thousands.

CUBA: *Ending Silence, Soviet Press Aims a Broadside at Cuba's Leader*

(Continued from page 1)

tees for Defense of the Revolution, the neighborhood networks of informants "embracing practically the entire population of the island."

"In my opinion, a shift is under way from social apathy to a passive, so far well-hidden discontent," he added. "About 15 dissident groups have emerged with programs ranging from support of *perestroika* in the Soviet Union to the freedom of religious worship in Cuba."

A prime-time television report Tuesday night dropped the traditional tone of solidarity, broadcasting a sarcastic report on Cuba.

"The leadership of Cuba has recently taken upon itself the duty of defending socialism," the reporter noted. "The thinking is that the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are nothing but the restoration of capitalism and obliteration of Marxism-Leninism."

The anchorman fixed the audience with a dry smile and said: "And so the Cubans shall not forsake principles."

The phrase was an ironic echo of a notorious neo-Stalinist tract by a Leningrad teacher, Nina Andreyeva, entitled "I shall not forsake principles."

Foreign aid to clients like Cuba has come under public attack from opposition deputies in the Soviet parliament.

The government newspaper Izvestia last week published for the first time a table showing debts owed to the Soviet Union by foreign borrowers, and Cuba stood out as by far the biggest debtor with cumulative debts of more than 15 billion rubles, $24 billion at the official exchange rate.

The newspaper said this figure included unpaid military loans.

The Soviet Union has already begun lagging in its aid deliveries to Havana, evidently because of problems with its own domestic economy.

In January the Cuban government announced cuts in the daily bread ration because promised supplies of Soviet grain and flour had not arrived.

Both Cuba and the Soviet Union blamed a shortage of ships and administrative errors for the deficit, but some Western diplomats and Cuba experts said it reflected the general disarray of the Soviet economy, while others speculated the cut was intended to pressure Mr. Castro to soften his criticism.

Mr. Castro has made little secret of his distaste for Soviet economic and political liberalizations, and for the détente between the superpowers.

In December, without criticizing President Mikhail S. Gorbachev or others by name, Mr. Castro complained of the difficulty of building communism when others are "slandering socialism, destroying its values, discrediting the party and liquidating its leading role, doing away with social discipline and sowing chaos and anarchy everywhere."

Commenting on those statements, Moscow News said: "Such categorical attitudes coexist with a system of rationing coupons on all merchandise. Cuban women are in no danger of replacing revolutionary consciousness with mercenary spirit, as long as they are allowed a choice of one bra or two pairs of slips (but not both, and only the size available at the moment.)"

Tibetans Fast in India, Protesting Martial Law

The Associated Press

DHARMSALA, India — About 4,000 Tibetans held a one-day fast here Wednesday to demand that Chinese authorities lift martial law in Tibet, which was imposed a year ago.

Men, women and children joined Tibetan Buddhist monks in the fast at the mountain headquarters of the Tibetan government-in-exile. "Though China has swallowed Tibet, it has not been able to digest it," said the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual and temporal leader and winner of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize.

The Associated Press

SEOUL TENSION — Police officers manhandling a student in Seoul on Wednesday as the students tried to attack headquarters of the governing alliance, the Democratic Liberal Party, formed by President Roe Tae Woo in January. The opposition has denounced the formation of the party as a "dirty political deal" to keep power beyond 1993, when Mr. Roh's five-year term expires.

Enrile: Out of Jail, Still on the Podium

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MANILA — Senator Juan Ponce Enrile had accommodated himself well to the week he has spent in confinement on charges of complicity in the December coup attempt against President Corazon C. Aquino.

He spent that time in a two-room apartment, filled with friends, political supporters and a maid to keep things tidy. There was air-conditioning to keep out the tropical heat, too.

The rich and powerful politician, who is Mrs. Aquino's best-known rival, was even giving daily news conferences until the government stopped them, apparently deciding that he was getting too much publicity.

But now, Mr. Enrile, 66, is out of prison. In something of an embarrassment for the government, the Philippine Supreme Court on Tuesday ordered him released on bail while it considered his legal challenge to charges of conspiring in the coup.

Mr. Enrile was arrested Feb. 27 on a charge of rebellion combined with murder, which the government argued is a nonbailable offense. But Mr. Enrile, who denies any involvement in the failed coup, argued that the charge no longer exists in the penal code.

The court emphasized that its order to release Mr. Enrile on bail should not be construed as a judgment on the validity of the charge, which it will rule on later. The vote was 10 to 4, with one abstention.

That ends, for the moment, an extraordinary series of events in which Mr. Enrile, the only opposition member of the Senate and a likely presidential candidate in 1992, was arrested in the Senate building and then allowed to hold court in custody at police headquarters in Quezon City, a Manila suburb.

Even though the senator's daily news conferences were stopped there, it was still possible to interview him, however, by telephoning his staff for an appointment and then signing in as a family friend.

In a conversation while still incarcerated Tuesday, Mr. Enrile called himself "a political prisoner," saying that his refusal to condemn the December coup did not mean that he supported it.

While he said that he was opposed to violence to reach political ends, he went on to say that the principles of a "mature democracy" like the United States could not be fully applied to a "Third World" country like the Philippines.

"I'm not implying the use of a coup d'état to overthrow a democratic government," he said. "But I won't just condemn it like that — I would have to study the reasons for it."

This sort of argument is characteristic of Mr. Enrile, who helped organize a coup against President Ferdinand E. Marcos, his original patron, that was overtaken by the popular uprising that put Mrs. Aquino into office in February 1986.

The coup was to be carried out by his aide, Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio B. Honasan, and other young army officers. Mr. Honasan was later stripped of any rank.

In his post as martial law administrator, Mr. Enrile was responsible for the conditions of imprisonment of Mrs. Aquino's late husband, Benigno, and he regulated her visits to him.

Mrs. Aquino, despite her discomfort with Mr. Enrile, made him her defense minister. She dismissed him nine months later after a failed coup attempt against her by his followers, led by Mr. Honasan.

Elected to the Senate and now one of Mrs. Aquino's bitterest opponents, Mr. Enrile is a major figure in the revived Nationalist Party.

Mr. Honasan, who has also been charged in the latest coup attempt, is still at large. The government's case against Mr. Enrile seems to hang on allegations by dining room staffers that the two men met at a dinner party at Mr. Enrile's house on Dec. 1, the first day of the coup.

Mr. Enrile was born in northern Cagayan Province as the illegitimate son of a laundry woman. As a teenager, he traveled to Manila to confront his wealthy lawyer father, who took him in and educated him.

He became a lawyer and later studied at Harvard University in the United States. Recruited by Mr. Marcos, he became customs commissioner, justice minister and then defense minister.

Along the way he also became wealthy, and currently has significant real estate holdings and lucrative logging concessions.

Mr. Honasan is regarded as the son Mr. Enrile never had, while Mr. Enrile replaced Mr. Honasan's father, a soldier who died young.

Teodoro Benigno, once Mrs. Aquino's press spokesman and now a regular critic of her in a newspaper column, said that the move against Mr. Enrile was a necessary show of strength.

"I think the strategy was to make people realize that she is serious about these threats to her government and that she is not afraid of Enrile," he said.

On Tuesday, Mr. Enrile said that he was "playing politics — I'm playing chess with Mrs. Aquino." The prize, he said, was "my liberty." Government officials believe the real prize at stake is the presidential palace.

Cocaine Exports To Europe Grow

Reuters

BOGOTA — Colombian cocaine exports to Europe this year will equal nearly half the quantity reaching the United States, a U.S. narcotics official has predicted.

The official estimated that the amount of cocaine shipped to European countries has tripled over three years. He said Colombian cocaine exports to Europe rose to about 100 tons last year, from 60 tons the previous year, and estimated that in 1990 they would be 150 to 200 tons.

"I think that the traffickers are looking at Europe more and more," he told reporters. He said that Colombian cocaine exported to the United States, the world's main consumer, amounted to between 350 and 450 tons a year.

Ortega to Repeal Rigid Press Control

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Acceding to opposition demands, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has announced that the government intends to repeal the national press law, long condemned by Nicaraguan critics of the governing Sandinista National Liberation Front as an unconstitutional restraint on freedom of expression.

"There will be no type of restriction — only the responsibility of the reporter to exercise journalism," Mr. Ortega announced in an address to a meeting of the Inter-American Press Association.

He added that he expected Nicaragua's press to act "not by the law of the jungle, but by the law of reason, maturity and patriotism."

The move, critics noted, might open the way for the Sandinista Front to set up a television channel — or sell to itself one or both of the national TV stations — before Mr. Ortega turns the government over to President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro April 25.

Since the Sandinistas came to power in July 1979, both of Nicaragua's television networks have been operated by the state.

Mr. Ortega preceded his announcement on press freedom with a call for an immediate end to all armed resistance to the Sandinista government.

He said the government had gone ahead with plans for recent national elections even though contra rebels had failed to honor international accords, and that with the Sandinista defeat the voting there was no excuse for them to continue military activity.

Eight years ago, the Sandinistas imposed a state of emergency that required prior review of news material printed or broadcast. By law, Managua can suspend broadcasts and publications deemed "contrary to state security, national integrity, peace or public order" and order corrections or retractions of stories considered false or injurious.

Restrictions on newspapers and radio stations have gradually eased since August 1987, when Nicaragua and its neighbors signed the first of several agreements aimed at bringing peace and democracy to Central America.

[Cristiana Chamorro, daughter of the president-elect and director of the family-controlled newspaper La Prensa, told The Washington Post that Mr. Ortega's move was "a recognition of the Sandinistas' defeat."

[She acknowledged that the abolition of the press law could lead to Sandinista control of some of the national television but said that Mr. Ortega was "accepting that the people voted for a change."]

■ Sandinistas Dig In

Legislators in the Sandinista-controlled assembly are moving to protect some of their changes before handing over power, the party newspaper Barricada said Wednesday, Reuters reported.

Barricada said that the legislature would meet Thursday to begin work on a "large package of laws which seek to consolidate and protect changes."

The laws, expected to be approved by April 25, will further restrict the new government's room to maneuver, observers said.

One law would grant an amnesty to anyone accused of a crime between July 19, 1979 — the date of the Sandinista revolution — and March 31, 1990 who had not yet been charged, newspapers said.

The law would prevent the new government from opening legal proceedings against officials of the Sandinista government.

Another proposed law will turn over ownership of 10,000 houses currently owned by the state to their occupiers, many of them Sandinista officials and supporters.

Barricada said the legislature will also pass before April 25 a law to guarantee autonomy to universities, where there is a strong Sandinista influence.

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Revolution by Ballot

Given a voice, Soviet voters shouted for change. Mikhail Gorbachev seized on elections as a stick with which to beat recalcitrant party apparatchiks. Now he may find himself prodded to move faster on reform or beaten back if he tries to grab too much power for himself.

If his program to revitalize the Soviet Union is to succeed, the Soviet people will have to seize the initiative and set the pace. That is why democracy is the most welcome reform of all.

Disgruntled voters in the largest Soviet republics, participating in their first free elections of a lifetime, turned on the Communist old guard and turned them out of office. They elected some reform and radical Communists, dissidents and nationalists. But mostly, wherever they had a choice of candidates, they voted the ins out.

In the Russian Republic and Byelorussia, some dissident Communists like the maverick Boris Yeltsin captured seats outright. Many others put themselves in a position to win runoff elections. In Lithuania and the Ukraine, nationalists carried the day.

In rural areas, where voters had a narrower range of choices, the old guard held its ground. But in cities the elections brought to power the first real opposition to Communist Party domination. Reformers expect a majority on the Moscow City Council. They could transform the capital into a showcase of reform. But now they will have to deliver — or themselves face the wrath of the voters.

President Gorbachev saw elections as a way to renew the party and strengthen his hand against party bureaucrats who resisted his program of perestroika. The stunning rebuff of old guard legislators will weaken their patronage appointees.

But Mr. Gorbachev may have got more than he bargained for. The elections have given a rostrum to radicals who want more reform than he has embraced — and also to nationalists who want to break out of the Soviet Union. And by providing the legislatures in the republics with a popular base, the elections may fortify them to check Mr. Gorbachev's centralization of power.

Alexis de Tocqueville characterized an election as an institutionalized revolution. If ever elections fit that definition, these did. Many voters at least had a choice of Communists, if not always of competing parties, and they exercised that choice with a vengeance, crossing out the names of those they hold responsible for their country's misrule.

To Mr. Gorbachev, who has shown some impatience with the workings of democracy in the Central Committee and the Soviet legislature, the election returns promise a welcome remedy — some more democracy. They portend the rise of a new, still inchoate opposition that is the best hope for sustained Soviet reform.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

More Than a Scandal

A special judicial inquiry in South Africa is examining allegations that a secret military unit plotted murders and otherwise harassed and intimidated anti-apartheid activists. The testimony tends to corroborate the darkest suspicions voiced by critics of the government and by human rights advocates, who have counted — aside from the innumerable routine cruelties of apartheid — 400 attacks on anti-apartheid workers since 1977, including 160 assassination attempts, of which nearly 50 succeeded. The revelations constitute a major scandal, and the resignation of the defense minister, a retired general named Magnus Malan, is said to be in the offing.

But what is unfolding in Johannesburg is more than a scandal. The disclosure of the existence and operations of the military's hidden "civil cooperation bureau" is the product of the far-reaching policy review that led the South African government to start releasing political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress, and to move toward interracial talks on a new constitutional order. By allowing an official inquiry into some of the ugliest practices spawned by apartheid, President F. W. de Klerk is taking a concrete step to prevent their repetition.

To make sure of success in this regard, the inquiry will have to focus on the sponsors and architects of the hit squads as well as on their perpetrators. It is going to be hard but necessary to establish the links between these two levels. Indicatively, it is reported that the defense minister and the chief of military intelligence did not learn what was going on until last November, and Mr. de Klerk himself until January.

White South Africans have demanded that the ANC and other would-be participants in interracial political dialogue renounce "armed struggle." The premise has been that it was blacks alone who had to meet this requirement. The developing accounts of the hit squads indicate a heavy obligation on the white minority rulers to renounce their own "armed struggle." Their use of legal coercion is the familiar terrible stuff of apartheid; that must end. Their further use of illegal violence is the more sickening for having been committed by a government grossly misusing its authority and meanwhile boasting of its devotion to the rule of law.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Nicaragua Should Disarm

It is not just a clash of wills but stubborn history that clouds the promise of Nicaragua's election. The losing Sandinistas now growl that even in defeat they cannot hand over control of the armed forces and security police to a new government. And despite Violeta Chamorro's victory, contra rebels are scorning her pleas to disband. Unless both sides back down, there will not be a peaceful democratic transition on April 25, but instead a renewed civil war.

Washington can do much to avert that nightmare by dealing fairly with both winners and losers. It can help resettle the contras, and offer incentives for a phased reduction of the Sandinista army.

Sandinistas as well as contras have valid fears of reprisals. President Daniel Ortega's initial, gracious concession offers the basis for bridging the barricades in a society with a winner-take-all tradition. Yet the constitution expressly gives Sandinistas control over 40,000 or more soldiers. And the Sandinistas have enough legislative votes to block a constitutional change. In the interim, there may be no practical alternative to negotiating shared command of the armed forces.

For all her difficulties, however, there is a path open to Mrs. Chamorro that could ultimately reconcile both sides. And that is to take the radical step of reducing Nicaragua's standing army to token levels.

That is one of the goals of the regional peace plan that brought about the election. Truly beating swords into plowshares makes moral and political sense for an impoverished country no longer at war. And a post-election surge in desertions by army conscripts is a more telling expression of popular sentiment than the bluster of Sandinista officers facing loss of privileges.

It is hard to imagine a step that would do as much to promote stable democracy and social justice in Central America. In 1948, Costa Rica boldly dissolved its armed forces; it has since experienced neither political violence nor armed insurgency. Large armies and ambitious generals have brought neither stability nor progress to El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Fragile democracies are menaced as much by their military allies as by their guerrilla foes. Both share a strong distrust of free elections.

In all this, the United States bears some blame. The Somoza dynasty was kept in power for four decades by its bulldogs in the National Guard, a force originally trained by the U.S. Marines. When the Sandinistas led the revolt that dethroned the last Somoza in 1979, they dissolved the guard and clothed a new army in partisan uniforms. This gave a left-wing turn to a bad tradition. There is now a chance to devise a new demilitarized tradition. The incoming leaders of Nicaragua should seize it.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Comment

The Dilemma in Manila

Convicting [Juan Ponce] Enrile will not end [President Corazon] Aquino's troubles. It will only bring about fresh ones, perhaps of a more dangerous kind. The former defense minister, who helped Mrs. Aquino come to power in 1986, has allegedly been involved in six coup attempts to overthrow her. His supporters will not allow their leader to be jailed without putting up a fight. Whatever the outcome, he has already succeeded in embarrassing the Aquino government, making it look even more incompetent in the eyes of the Filipino people. His popularity, meanwhile, has risen because he has cast himself as a victim of the government's attempt to muzzle opposition politicians.

This reflects the dilemma facing the Philippines today. How can the president be expected to exercise firm leadership without being accused of suppressing political opponents? The ideal, of course, is to strike a fine balance between firm leadership and democratic practices. That is not easy in a country where there are so many contenders for power and where each appears more interested in grabbing as much as he can for himself rather than in doing what is good for the nation. But one thing is for sure. The Philippines stands a better chance of combining democracy with progress under Mrs. Aquino than under a strongman imposed by force.

— *The Straits Times (Singapore).*

Africa a Mere Spectator

Efforts must be undertaken to maintain the spotlight on Africa. We can forget that troubled continent only at our cost. Africa is rich in resources, fertile land, mineral deposits and untapped energy reserves. The continent has been relegated to the sidelines as a spectator. Africans are told what the West will pay for the commodities it sells. Is it any wonder that earnings for its major cash crops, coffee and cocoa, have plummeted?

— *The Tampa (Florida) Tribune.*

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Middle East: Diplomacy for the New Facts of Life

By George P. Shultz

The writer was secretary of state in the Reagan administration. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — There is no standing still in the Middle East. Yet both sides always find reasons to assert that time is on their side. Today Palestinians can point to the expression of long-suppressed nationalism in the Soviet republics and to South Africa's lifted ban on the African National Congress, and feel that history is with them. Israelis can point to the great movement to Israel of Soviet Jews as one of the most important events in the history of the state of Israel — and feel that history is with them.

The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people should be attained. And the flow of immigration to Israel should continue unimpeded. But neither should be taken for granted.

The Arabs' tendency has been to urge the outside world to impose a solution; the Israelis' tendency has been to court outside support without accompanying outside influence. In the 1990s neither side will be indulged. Hard decisions will have to be made and long-held priorities ranked anew.

The stakes for this effort are particularly high at this moment because the world is shifting gears. The changes happening in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe are dramatic evidence of this. We are moving into a more open world, to a knowledge and information age. It requires imaginative and innovative leadership that has a capacity to be decisive — to take a tough political position and rally people to support it. If the Middle East is to keep up with the rest of the world, the peace process is a matter of necessity.

In the Middle East today, leaders who don't find their footing in the new facts of life risk real losses for their peoples and causes.

What are the new facts of life? In the realm of the military and defense, old assumptions are dead. Those on the Arab side, notably Syria, who have long pursued the chimera of military parity with Israel can no longer ignore the futility of that notion. The near-automatic support from the Communist world for the anti-Israel camp is gone. The Communist camp is no more. Even the most diehard Israel-haters must concede that there can be no military option.

The Israelis, who have displayed discomfort at the idea of American support founded on moral commitment, preferring strategic cooperation grounded in the adversarial relationship of the superpowers, must reassess the changing global strategic environment. And Israel's long dedication to keeping a clear technological edge over its Arab opponents must face the fact that the combination of ballistic missile proliferation and chemical and biological weapons changes the military picture in the region.

Both sides must know that another war in the region would be devastating; no sane leadership would consider it. This is not a matter of military parity but of the inescapable reality that traditional concepts of security, "territorial depth" and borders as barriers have lost any standing in this world of new and widely available weapons. The old idea of launching regional conflict to attract outside attention and gain leverage for your aims is no longer — if it ever was — a viable approach.

> ***In the end, out there ahead in time, some form of confederation between Israel, the Palestinians, Jordan and perhaps Egypt seems as necessary as it is inevitable.***

The meaning of borders is changing, and so is the notion of sovereignty. The irrepressible movement of ideas, people and goods requires political and economic openness from leaders. In Europe and elsewhere, new arrangements are taking shape that share, limit or disperse the traditional attributes of sovereignty. In the Middle East, comprehensive peace between Israel and all its neighbors, achieved through negotiations based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, requiring the exchange of territory for peace, will also require recognition that sovereignty cannot be defined in absolute terms. In today's world, peoples will have a right to define themselves, but not to wall themselves off.

In these territories a vision is needed that transcends the boundaries of traditional nation-states and addresses the clear requirements for the parties' security, political voice, economic opportunity and community life on an equal basis. Constructs based on absolute sovereignty and rigid borders cannot provide this vision.

The paradox is that just as the concept of the traditional nation-state is fading in Europe, it is ever more the cherished aspiration of peoples in the Middle East.

A fresh approach is needed now.

Security for Israel must extend beyond the old demarcation lines. Territory cannot be the possession of one side only when water, power and communications must be regulated on a regional basis.

Political rights — citizenship, self-government, international recognition — can be separated from territorial claims and mixed in various ways. In the end, out there ahead in time, some form of confederation between Israel, the Palestinians, Jordan and perhaps Egypt seems as necessary as it is inevitable.

Thinking must increasingly be on a region-wide scale.

A little creativity about new mixes of sovereignty might help move the peace process forward right now. The juxtaposition of territory for peace need not be a matter of where to draw lines, but how to divide responsibilities.

The diplomatic effort now going on has been disparaged in the press as "diplomacy carried to the edge of farce" — that is, as negotiations conducted to select negotiators to negotiate on how to run an election to produce negotiators who would then start negotiating on the real issues. The issues are incredibly complex and the emotions almost unbearably painful and powerful. Time and attention to detail are needed to work through these matters.

It may well be that the most intractable issues can be approached only through indirect and nonbinding steps of mutual acquiescence. The proposed talks on how to carry out elections in the territories provide precisely this setting and opportunity. The current diplomatic process provides a way to build on the achievements of the past and address the changed context of the present and future.

What has been going on in the peace process over the years is the recognition and acceptance of the irreducible fundamentals for forward motion. Israel's election proposal and the PLO's acceptance of it have taken this long search down to the bedrock of the issue. The parties are now staring at the ultimate reality: direct negotiations between the parties most directly involved. Elections are the unavoidable first step.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is not intractable. Negotiations can bring about peace. A long record of achievement, often circuitous, has been forged by many hands among nearly all the parties involved. The thread of progress has been diplomacy.

That line has been thrown across the chasm. Like other great bridges of history, it needs to carry ever stronger cables capable of bearing ever heavier loads until a lasting span is constructed for peaceful commerce and communication between peoples.

The immediate next step is for the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers and the American secretary of state to meet to discuss the election. As always, there are plenty of other vital concerns — among them terrorism, domestic politics and settlements — that must be addressed. Too often in the past the main chance has not been grasped because one or another such concern has come to the fore and pushed the peace process aside. This is another of those moments when leaders must avoid diversion to a bypath and stick to the main route ahead.

The Washington Post.

Toward a Trans-European Commonwealth of Free Nations

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — The external Soviet empire lasted 45 years. It is shattered beyond redemption or repair. The Soviet Union, suffering from a bad case of imperial fatigue, itself is struggling for survival. The internal crisis — ethnic, economic, political — will be of long duration.

In the meantime, a new geopolitical reality in the heart of Europe is emerging. Eastern Europe is again Central Europe — which it has always been historically, culturally and philosophically. This post-Communist region is threatened by chaos and instability even as it yearns for a West European style of life and for Western-type institutional arrangements.

Central Europe's economies are in a shambles. Its political systems have to be rebuilt from scratch. The threat of national and territorial conflicts overhangs the internal difficulties that every government will have to overcome on the way to the stable democracy all profess to seek.

A policy that responds creatively to all these overlapping dilemmas will have to be comprehensive geographically, ambitious politically and long-term historically. That policy should be founded upon the grand concept of a trans-European commonwealth with the European Community at its core but embracing Central Europe and being open also to eventual association with the Soviet Union.

Such a strategic vision should include these seven components: Acceleration of West European integration; enhancement of trans-Atlantic ties; consolidation of democratic reform in Central Europe; negotiation of a German confederation within an all-European security framework; facilitation of crosscutting multilateral cooperation; promotion of Central European regional cooperation; encouragement of a new Soviet confederation.

These components have to be viewed as a package, with the pursuit of one facilitating and necessary to the attainment of the others. The end result of the effort should be the emergence of a more stable, cooperative and democratic all-European order as well as termination of the American-Soviet rivalry over the fate of Europe.

It will be critically important to the success of the entire agenda for Western Europe's political integration to be accelerated further. That integration must serve as the cornerstone of any eventually wider European commonwealth and as an attractive, and badly needed, example of successful multilateral cooperation for the Central Europeans and Russians. Without such integration, attempts to promote the regional recovery of Central Europe will lack the necessary source of stability and support.

American support for European integration is consistent with the fostering of even more intimate trans-Atlantic ties. Firm linkage with the United States would make it easier and safer for the Europeans to try to foster a more genuinely cooperative relationship, beyond Central Europe, with the Soviet Union. A continued, even if significantly diminished, U.S. military presence in Europe is therefore in the self-interest of Europe and America.

The promotion of stable democracy in the post-Communist countries will require a major and immediate commitment of Western resources, far beyond existing commitments. In the first half of 1989, it appeared that only Poland, the spearhead and historic catalyst for the collapse of the Soviet bloc, and Hungary would require Western assistance. It is now obvious that all Central European countries will have to be aided in the extraordinarily difficult transformation of their economic and political systems.

The level of Western capital needed to prevent the region's slide into political and economic chaos might well range from $25 billion to $30 billion. Since this figure may appear at first glance appallingly large, it should be viewed in historical perspective.

Between 1946 and 1955, the United States, then with a GNP about one-third of today's, contributed a total (in 1989 dollars) of $171 billion to Western Europe's recovery. That came to an annual contribution of $17 billion. The result was a historical triumph.

The economic response to the challenge of Central Europe certainly should not be America's burden alone. West European countries have a stake in Central Europe's stability. Japan also should play a role.

Peaceful transformation of Central Europe will require a stable security context that reassures West and East alike. The West, in supporting German unification, should move forward with a comprehensive plan for a German confederation and for special security arrangements to accompany it. German acceptance of existing frontiers is the sine qua non of international acceptance of unification.

For an agreed transitional period, NATO and the Warsaw Pact should retain some military contingents in the two parts of united Germany, thereby guaranteeing a secure transition to the new European order.

Members of the two political-and-military alliances should be free to choose their economic associations through membership in multilateral organizations. The Central European states, as they move toward market economies, should be permitted and encouraged to seek some form of association with either the European Free Trade Association or eventually the European Community — even while they remain Warsaw Pact members.

The West should also encourage the Central Europeans to develop new forms of regional cooperation among themselves. Western economic and ecological assistance could even be made conditional to some degree on the recipients' willingness to engage in multilateral cooperation.

The Soviets must be constructively encouraged to see their future in trans-European cooperation. The option of participation in the expanding European adventure should be explicitly held open to a new and genuinely pluralistic Soviet confederation in the event that Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika does lead to fundamental reformation of the Soviet Union.

A necessary concomitant to any process of creating a genuinely voluntary Soviet confederation will be the right of secession. Some parts of today's Soviet Union may choose to exercise that right. But such secession could become more tolerable to the Soviet Union if it led to new forms of association between the seceding states and the remainder of the current Soviet Union with an emerging trans-European commonwealth.

The Eurasian map, as much of this century has known it, is being shaken. Given the accelerating pace of history, we should begin charting the next phase in its trajectory.

The writer was President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Security: For a Strong West European Pillar

By Willem van Eekelen

The writer is secretary-general of the Western European Union. This comment reflects his personal opinion.

LONDON — Recent developments in East-West relations have been shaped by three new factors. The first and most spectacular is German unification. It is imminent, but the new arrangements in Europe are still unclear, especially regarding security.

In fact, the momentous changes in the political situation have not yet been reflected in concrete measures to reduce forces. There is even a tendency to consider the new European security order in relation only to political and economic measures, and to neglect the military aspects.

The second factor is nationalism in Eastern Europe. Most countries look for economic ties with the West, particularly with the European Community, and have little inclination to forge cooperative links with one another. Not only will this slow the pace of economic reconstruction, it is likely also to dampen enthusiasm for enlargement of the Community.

The third element is the shrinking number of options left to the Soviet Union. Its economic abandonment of Eastern Europe will lead to its withdrawal in other fields. It is hard to see how it can halt the process of German unification or resist demands from democratically elected governments that Soviet forces be withdrawn. Accordingly, the West need not pay a price to obtain either result. Those events will happen anyway, and the Warsaw Pact will wither away.

Western Europe will have to adjust to these circumstances. Its cohesion will depend on the extent to which it can demonstrate that German interests are best safeguarded within the European Community. But that will mean policies that reflect German preoccupations and are devoid of discriminatory elements.

In the security field, this could be done by forming multinational units, not only on German territory but also elsewhere, as a means of demonstrating solidarity and ensuring stability at a time when the danger of massive surprise attack has disappeared.

The Soviet Union will remain the largest military power on the Continent, and Western Europe will be able to cope with that fact only if a presence of U.S. forces is maintained. But if the United States is to be persuaded to stay, Europeans will have to put their own house in order and build a strong European pillar of the alliance.

In addition to more efficient pooling of resources at a time of shrinking defense budgets, this will require joint action vis-à-vis both Moscow and Washington. We should reach a common understanding as to what we regard as the Soviet Union's reasonable security interests.

The declaration that NATO will not be extended eastward is appropriate in this context. It should not be confused with demilitarization, which would create a special security zone and therefore be regarded as discriminatory in the long term. Not extending NATO means primarily not stationing U.S. forces in the eastern part of Germany, but multinational European units might eventually be possible.

With regard to the United States, it would be desirable to define the kind of U.S. forces that we Europeans would prefer to keep in Europe as the best complement to our own efforts. That would help to balance the trans-Atlantic relationship, which has hitherto been too dependent upon American leadership. With a president who advocates partnership in leadership, the time seems ripe for such activities.

International Herald Tribune.

Look Out for the Hong Kong Exodus

By Jim Hoagland

BANGKOK — In Europe, German refugees change history by leaving home. Their westward march rubs out the artificial East-West German frontier created by World War II and forces the pace of reunification. In Asia, refugee populations remain the objects of history and cynical power politics.

The reunification of Germany occurs on the basis of democratic values. But the reunification of Hong Kong with China enables a repressive Communist government to impose its values on five million Chinese accustomed to living in a free market society.

How will the world react when the great outpouring from Hong Kong begins, as it must? Will there be an initial wave of sympathy, as there was for Vietnam's boat people, to be followed by a wave of compassion fatigue? Where will the refugees, who refuse to accept Britain's understandable but unfortunate decision to hand them over to Beijing, be taken in?

Now is the time to begin thinking about these unpleasant but important questions. The kind of foresight and resilience shown by the Germans will be needed to deal with the Hong Kong crisis to come.

The German case reminds the world that refugees and immigrants quit their homes out of fear, deprivation or ambition for a better life. Often it is a combination of the three. Refugees depend on the kindness of strangers; it helps if there is also a manpower shortage in the would-be haven. Absent those conditions, those forced to flee their homelands often become pawns in international conflicts conducted far over their heads.

Germany was a rare case in which refugees were first welcomed in a mixture of joy and realpolitik. The departure of more than 300,000 of its citizens in the last six months hollowed out the East German state. The politicians in Bonn did nothing to stem the flow, and by acting humanely and magnanimously they were able to undermine the East German state and the foundations of Soviet control in Eastern Europe.

Contrast those beneficial outcomes to the growing dilemma that Britain faces. While Helmut Kohl's refugee crisis may well propel him into a new term as chancellor of West Germany, Margaret Thatcher can harvest only frustration and vituperation from her handling of Hong Kong. She has no good choices available in disposing of her valuable but untenable colony.

The 50,000 Vietnamese boat people she wants to move out of Hong Kong are only the tip of an iceberg for Mrs. Thatcher. No other country or combination of countries will take them, presumably because of fears that this would set an example that would cause another million or more Vietnamese to seek refuge abroad.

The United States, which generously accepted hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese refugees, will not take in this group. Nor will Washington support London's plan to force the boat people to return to Vietnam, even though most of them appear to be fleeing the harsh economic conditions of Vietnam rather than political persecution. The Thatcher government would use the same criteria and methods that the United States uses in turning back swarms of Salvadorans or Mexicans every day. But Washington cannot bring itself to treat Vietnam as a country that might have economic as well as political refugees.

More to the point, the British turn back mainland Chinese refugees every day, with no protest from Washington. The economic and political repression that the Chinese flee is no more felicitous than that practiced by Vietnam. In fact, China is becoming more repressive while Vietnam loosens its chains. Washington acknowledges neither development.

Instead of a golden goose, Hong Kong has become a ticking time bomb since the June massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing. Recent statements and decisions by Beijing on Hong Kong's future have fatally undermined the belief that China will let Hong Kong keep its free enterprise culture apart, alive and healthy in the interest of generating profits. The rulers who chose repression as their highest value last June are not going to take the chance that Hong Kong will become one giant Tiananmen Square demonstration.

Beijing's quashing of Britain's timid proposals on elections and passport rights for Hong Kong residents is intended to demonstrate that those who flirt with democratic values will not be welcome in Hong Kong when it is handed over in 1997. The message Beijing wants to send its future Hong Kong subjects is unmistakable: Submit or leave.

The affluent — the yacht people — are already acting on that message. They are buying businesses in Thailand, in Canada and elsewhere in an effort to secure a new base. But they are only a small percentage of the population. The rest will have to resort to dramatic methods to escape and make others take them in. Asian states have an abominable record of taking in refugees from the region. The West should not be surprised when this great refugee flight begins.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Crisis in Hungary

BUDA-PESTH — The Hungarian Prime Minister, Herr Tisza, has tendered his resignation, which the Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted. The crisis was caused by differences of opinion among the ministers regarding the new naturalisation law. The retiring Premier wished to preserve M. Louis Kossuth's naturalisation in the form of an honorary Hungarian citizenship, but the other Cabinet members objected to allowing the famous voluntary exile in Italy this privilege, on the ground that he had not yet recognized the Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary. The will of the majority of the Cabinet prevailed.

1915: Greeks for War

ATHENS — While King Constantine has accepted the resignation of M. Venizelos, the retiring Premier has the practically unanimous support of the country, which is overwhelmingly in favor of immediate intervention in the war on the side of the Triple Entente. King Constantine has asked M. Venizelos to administer affairs until a new Cabinet is formed.

1940: Wee Shakespeare

LONDON — William Shakespeare, twelve years old, is studying at an Oxford prep school to be as great a poet as his namesake. His father's boss is Winston Churchill, and the father, Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, has received Shakespeare junior's weekly letter. It ran: "Dear Dad — Here's a *rime* (sic) I've made up. You can show it to Winston if you like: 'By William Shakespeare. My u-boats are under the ocean/My Graf Spee is under the sea/My Hitler is in a commotion/Oh don't mention Winston to me.'" After showing the rime to Winston, Mr. Shakespeare read it at a luncheon to launch the Anglo-American Community Chest, an organization through which Americans are invited to send books and magazines to British forces.

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OPINION

Feigning Shock at Petty Deceits

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Jurors are being assembled for the trial of Rear Admiral John Poindexter, the former national security adviser. As usual, the official and journalistic classes of a city obsessed with the minutiae of politics are chortling over the paradoxes.

The theory is that Admiral Poindexter can fairly be judged only by jurors who sleepwalked, with zombie-like obliviousness, through Iran-contra, the juiciest scandal of the Reagan years. A typical candidate for the jury said that yes, the name Poindexter did ring a bell, but it was just a "flash" on the radio and she had no idea what it "pertained to."

Whatever the theory, the truth is that the advantages of a zombie jury in the Poindexter prosecution accrue as much to the prosecution as to the defense. A politically sophisticated jury might perceive that the charges ("conspiring" to obstruct congressional investigations, for instance, or "misleading" Congress) have blatant political overtones, and really amount to the criminalizing of routine inter-branch political struggle. They might begin to wonder if these alleged offenses injured constitutional government or the public good as much as they did congressional amour propre.

Edward S. Corwin years ago described the Constitution as "an invitation to struggle for the privilege of directing American foreign policy," distributing powers among the political branches and relying on events to determine who wins the dominant role. The framers relied on political dynamics — checks and balances, not legalism — to discipline the exercise of power.

They made presidents commanders in chief and gave them the veto and the authority to send and receive diplomatic representatives. They gave Congress countervailing powers to advise and consent to treaties, to declare war, to raise armies and to refuse to foot the bill for executive adventures.

Unfortunately, those strong and ample constitutional weapons have fallen into disuse in the nuclear age, often out of fear that their exercise might lead to deeper and unwanted embroilments. In the 1960s, for instance, the Johnson administration argued that a formal declaration of war against Vietnam might trigger secret understandings between that country and China or the Soviet Union and turn a small war into a global one. And it has been a long time since Congress, offended by a presidential adventure abroad, simply cut off funding.

Instead, Congress lately has taken to exploiting quite shamelessly its power to criminalize certain executive practices that do not suit its taste or convenience. Forms of deceptiveness of Congress by presidents and their agents and subordinates are nothing new in American history and have sometimes, as on the eve of World War II, been defensible in the light of history.

Increasingly, however, such maneuvers are apt to be defined by Congress as wicked and even unlawful, and someone like Admiral Poindexter is apt to be indicted for them. And since presidents cannot make laws, Mr. Corwin's famous "struggle for the privilege of directing American foreign policy" has become, in that respect at least, a bit one-sided. Nothing illustrates the rule better than the charges against Admiral Poindexter, which sound far worse than they are.

It is true that if America is to live by the rule of law, laws once passed should be taken seriously — as seriously, anyway, as the political struggles and rivalries that animate them. But that hardly makes the recent congressional descent into petty legalism as a weapon in the struggle for control of foreign policy wise, fair or constitutionally useful.

Congress is trying to win the struggle on the cheap by feigning shock at petty deceits and maneuvers, essentially political in nature. These used to be regarded as routine, if not entirely reputable, tricks in the great game of politics.

That is the constitutional essence of the Poindexter prosecution. Millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money have been squandered to put Lawrence Walsh's mountainous special prosecutor's office in labor to produce this mouse of legalism.

It is probably fortunate for the prosecution that Admiral Poindexter's fate must be weighed by jurors comically ignorant of the history that forms the setting for this case. Otherwise, Admiral Poindexter would be seen, accurately, as a not very shrewd or skillful executive official haplessly ensnared in an ongoing struggle for power between the White House and Congress.

The politics of American foreign policy ought to be decriminalized. In a just world, the Poindexter case probably would be laughed out of court.

Washington Post Writers Group.

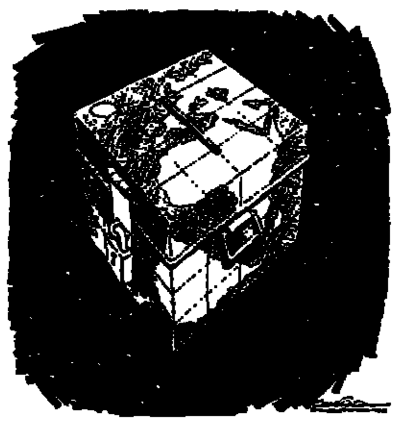
A Reading of History: Back to the Old Cooperation

By Leften Stavrianos

SAN DIEGO — Virtually none of the crucial events of recent decades, from the Nazi-Soviet pact to the unraveling of Communist hegemony in Eastern Europe, were anticipated. It is hard to escape the conclusion that what we can most confidently expect is the unexpected.

If we cannot reliably predict events, should ordinary people be expected to sacrifice their lives and liberties in pursuit of certain ends that likely will prove unattainable? Halina Bortnowska, a lay Catholic who has advocated the causes of Polish steelworkers, is unequivocal: "We're not laboratory rats here, and really, we've had enough of grand experiments. Truly, one mustn't experiment with the lives of people who have only one life to live."

As Oliver Cromwell said to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1650, "Think it possible you may be mistaken." It behooves us to guard against any dogma or set of beliefs that we have elevated above reappraisal. Dogma must give way to working hypotheses.



One such hypothesis centers on people power, dramatically manifested in 1989 with the breaching of the Berlin Wall. People power overthrew the shah in Iran, Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua and Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines. It fueled movements against apartheid in South Africa and Communist gerontocracy in China.

The participatory impulse is discernible throughout history. The most influential society of each historical period has been the one that reduced the gap between top and bottom by raising the level of mass participation. These pioneering societies attained a qualitatively superior social cohesion and dynamism, enabling them to stamp their imprint on their times.

MEANWHILE

In our time, we have developed the technological capacity to build a new world but have failed to evolve the social capacity for making it a world worth living in. We now face the formidable task of taming technology. In his later years, Bertrand Russell was skeptical that humans were up to the task. He viewed us as comparable to "apes playing with matches on a petrol dump."

But a historical perspective that encompasses millions of years of prehistory and millennia of history adds three basic and positive factors to the equation: the non-zero-sum effect, the guillotine effect and the paleolithic heritage.

The non-zero-sum effect refers to new social relationships made available by technology. Previous civilizations have been zero-sum; only finite pies of natural wealth were available. Contenders within and between states claimed and fought over the pieces. The Roman Empire was typical, requiring 80 percent of the population to work the land to feed 100 percent.

Today the situation is precisely the opposite because the main source of wealth is not natural resources but scientific knowledge and technological know-how. The problem we now face is not a finite pie. Thanks to labor-replacing technology, a large and growing pie results in a global glut.

The reality of the glut is reflected in chronic overproduction, chronic unused capacity and the multitude of overt and covert trade restrictions designed to keep out the flood of foreign goods seeking markets. Although the Germans and the Japanese were defeated in World War II, they emerged as economic victors because of their technological comeback. After this experience, it is unlikely that future German or Japanese leaders will use the lebensraum argument for war, as Hitler and Tojo did in the 1930s.

In addition, we now have the guillotine effect. An old French saying has it that the guillotine "powerfully focuses the mind." In an address at Camp David on April 14, 1982, Ronald Reagan said: "Nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." Mikhail Gorbachev said in Moscow on Feb. 15, 1987: "A nuclear war would leave no problems, and there would be no one left to sit at the negotiating table, let alone the negotiating tree stump or stone."

Which brings us to our paleolithic heritage. Recent anthropological research has debunked the once popular theory that Homo sapiens gradually became genetically programmed for aggressive behavior. The overwhelming majority of contemporary scientists agree that humans, like other animals, formed cooperative kinship societies during the paleolithic millennia precisely because these were so well-suited to their survival. Human young are wholly dependent for six to eight years. The survival of the human young during their years of dependency was best secured by a system of cooperative base camps that assured the necessary food and protection.

Communal kinship society persisted in the paleolithic era, for more than 95 percent of the past of our species. If human societies were for so long nonaggressive, scientists reason that the idea of genetically determined human aggressiveness is a myth. They regard the violence so prominent in modern times as a product of aggression-promoting conditions within society.

Human nature, then, is neither pacific nor violent, neither cooperative nor predatory. It is largely determined by "society" or "culture." But society and culture are made by humans and can be changed by humans.

With the advent of the agricultural revolution 10,000 years ago, the ever full and accessible wilderness granary was supplanted by cultivated fields owned by a few landlords and worked by landless peasants. This persuasively explains the unending social conflicts and wars of modern times.

Today, for the first time in 10,000 years, the wilderness granary theoretically can be restored and once more made accessible to all. Our paleolithic heritage now is within reach. Whether we reclaim it depends on our ability to make the adaptations necessitated by rampant technology.

Innumerable species have disappeared because they were incapable of adapting to changing environments. But we humans are responsible for environmental changes. Recent experiences warn us to expect the unexpected, but as a thinking species we do have the option of being the creators rather than the creatures of our destiny — unlike Russell's apes playing on the petrol dump.

The writer, professor of history at the University of California, San Diego, is author of "Lifelines From Our Past." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An End to Utopias

Flora Lewis's "Why the Cold War Was Really Necessary" *(Opinion, Feb. 26)* was a thoughtful piece of writing. It would indeed be a relief for this old, polluted planet if we could see the demise of the concocted you-can-have-it-all utopian promises which dominated the 20th century, whether communistic, fascistic or capitalistic. In "The Road to Wigan Pier" (1937), George Orwell, unhappy with party socialism's "doctrinaire priggishness" and "half-baked progressivism," wrote: "When one pictures a desirable civilization, one pictures it merely as an objective; there is no need to pretend that it has ever existed in space and time."

Today Flora Lewis wisely bids us face the "grubby real world." In 1937, George Orwell mused: "I sometimes think that the price of liberty is not so much eternal vigilance as eternal dirt."

JEAN AFTEN.
Montrésor, France.

Partitioned South Africa

The leader of the Conservative Party in South Africa, Andries P. Treurnicht, argues that a one-man, one-vote system would be immoral *(Opinion, March 2)*. He adds that the South African government has failed "to say how power is to be shared between 5 million whites and 25 million blacks." But Mr. Treurnicht fails to explain his own "policy of separate freedom, or partition." He does not say outright how South Africa would be divided. Instead he refers to the system of black homelands; so 25 million blacks would get 13 percent of the territory, while 5 million whites kept the rest. How would this be morally justified?

C.-A. WACHTMEISTER.
Stockholm.

Pressures in Nicaragua

The Sandinistas were not defeated by Violeta Chamorro and her National Opposition Union, but by U.S. dollars and years of trade sanctions imposed by Washington. The Nicaraguan people suffered badly from the physical and economic destruction brought on the country by the contra forces.

For the past decade Nicaragua has won high marks from such UN agencies as the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and UNESCO for its progress in primary health care, land reform and literacy programs.

LEE WEINGARTEN.
Geneva.

As a Canadian, I would be outraged if the government of the United States interfered in an election in my country. This is just what happened in Nicaragua.

PETER DAVIES.
Limassol, Cyprus.

There was universal praise for Nicaragua's free elections, which were endorsed even by President George Bush. But when people are paid to vote A or warned not to vote B, a free election is certainly not the result.

A. TOLON.
Paris.

Prewar Romania

Regarding the report "More Ceausescu Legacies: Unrest and Conspiracy Theories" (Feb. 21):

The National Peasant Party was never "the party of landlords," and it relied mainly on the support of peasants. The National Liberal Party was not a narrow-minded conservative party but a party which after World War I carried out a radical land reform and prepared a constitution which granted the vote to all people and ensured the rights of minorities.

With the emergence of Nazism and Communism in the 1930s, it was very hard to defend democracy in that part of Europe. Both parties, however, took a strong stand against racial and totalitarian doctrines. The Liberal Prime Minister Ion Duca and the National Peasant leader Virgil Mageаru were murdered by right-wing extremists. Iuliu Maniu, president of the National Peasant Party, and Constantin Bratianu, president of the Liberal Party, died in Communist jails.

I recently met in Romania the present leaders of the three democratic parties, the National peasants, the Liberals and the Social Democrats. They all are anti-Communists but also have common goals — freedom, human rights and democracy.

VINTILA BRATIANU.
Paris.

Room for Confusion

I am totally confused! In 1939, by attacking Poland, Germany set off the most devastating catastrophe in world history, causing death and unbelievable suffering to tens of million of people as well as destruction and instability worldwide, an instability that only now, half a century later, is beginning to decrease. And now some German is to decide Poland's border?

BIRTHE SAUER.
East Orleans, Massachusetts.

A Year's Difference

The report "Soviet Panel Challenges Baker" *(Feb. 12)* refers to the "U.S.-backed invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in 1962." The Bay of Pigs affair was in 1961. The Cuban missile crisis was in 1962.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER.
Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

The Art, Not the Artist

Regarding "Will the Real Jackson Pollock Stand Up?" (Features, Feb. 2):

Judith Weinraub's article on Jack the Dripper is just another reminder that art in our time has been reduced to personality. What really matters is that art find its meaning in the work itself and not in the personality behind it, notwithstanding books like the new Pollock biography. What does it mean to speak of "masterpieces" if we show ourselves more interested in the artist than the art?

WILLIAM WEYMAN.
Lectoure, France.

Tricks We Didn't Need

Regarding "Mercifully, America's Cup Ruling Looms" (Sports, Feb. 8):

"A Plague on Both Your Houses" might have been more in order as your headline. Michael Fay of New Zealand was ruthlessly legalistic in his America's Cup challenge. Brushing aside the long-standing acceptance of 12-meter boats for the Cup competition, he exploited a number of quirks and loopholes to challenge the San Diego Yacht Club with a 132-footer (40 meters) within a deadline which no group could have hoped to meet.

One may decry the subsequent mismatch between the single-hulled 132-footer and the titleholder's twin-hulled catamaran, but it was a fitting response and showed up the charade for what it was.

In the meantime there has been a consensus choice of a new standard for competing boats, but with equal and adequate time and opportunity for all to respond.

WARREN E. KRAEMER.
Manama, Bahrain.

Hurry to Do the Film

Regarding "Douglas, Weighing the Offers" (Sports, Feb. 21):

Those filmmakers interested in James (Buster) Douglas's life story should hurry and make the film as soon as possible. If Douglas is lucky enough to beat Evander Holyfield, a lean and mean boxer indeed, he will surely be annihilated by a Mike Tyson who, this time, will be taking the fight seriously.

R. G. KHALIFE.
Paris.

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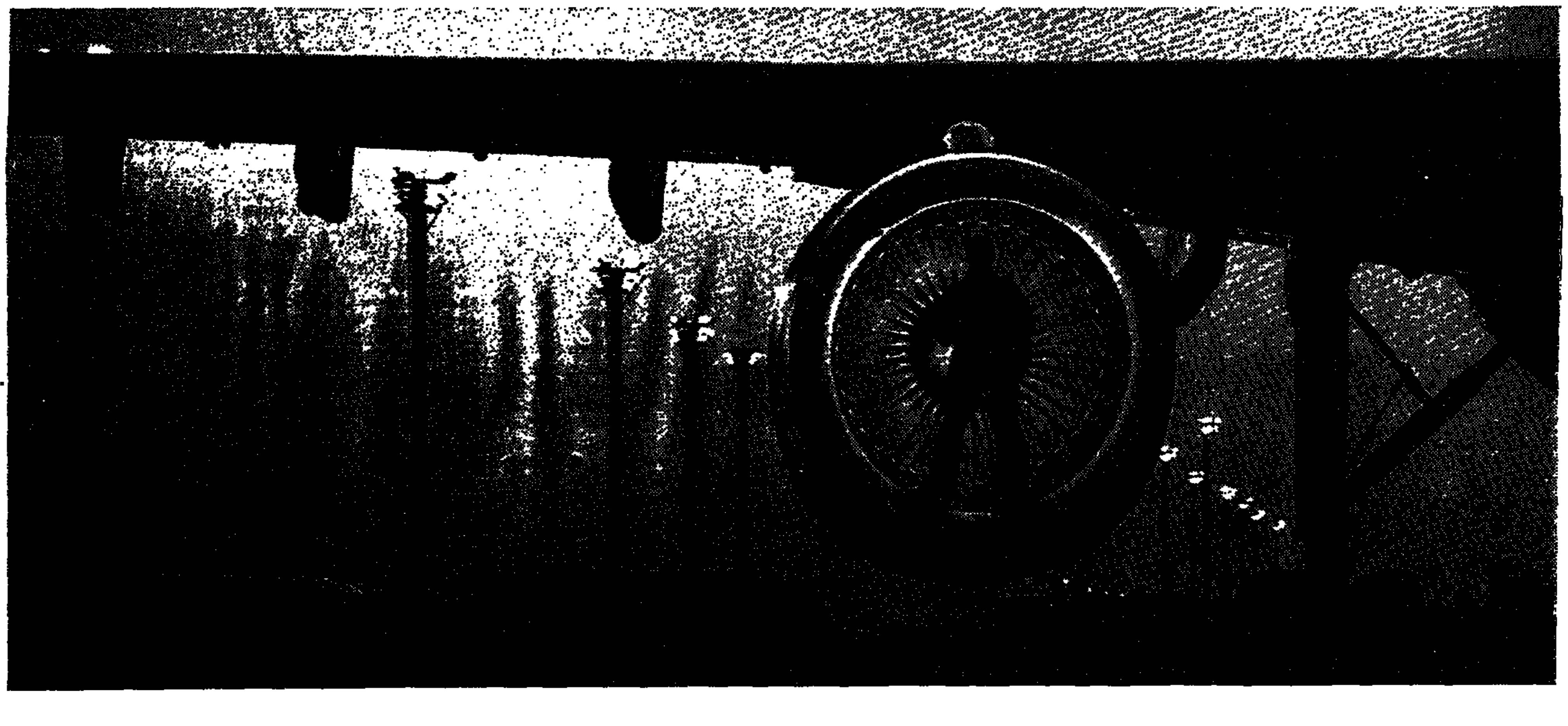

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WE'RE FLYING BETTER THAN EVER℠

Fendi Dresses Up Flip Side of Furs

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The Fendi sisters — the fashion world's most famous furriers — are in the business of saving their skins. In their show here they used every trick of their trade to make fur look like just another piece of cloth.

Golden sables burrowed under mustard silk; summer ermine was overlaid with flocked velvet; squirrel was slung about with folkloric knits; the ultimate sacrilege was to sprinkle fake furs among the pelts. Every coat was reversed and most were worn with the fur on the inside. When mink came sheared, dyed and dappled green with brown, it was literally a camouflage.

MILAN FASHION

"Fur is not an investment — just another material to mix with others," said Karl Lagerfeld, the Fendi designer, after the show in the candlelit Palazzo Barozzo. Lagerfeld may have taken the rippling glamour out of fur, but he is smart enough to see that he has to find a way of turning a new generation onto the skin.

The models at Fendi looked so young they might have stepped out of school. They bounced down the runway, hair swinging, long legs in ribbed hose under a teeny skirt or in jeans with a tuxedo flash of bright velvet. The ready-to-wear, shown for the first time separately at the beginning of the show, recalled Biba in the 1960s, when leggy Lolitas last wore flaring A-line mini dresses and over-the-knee suede boots. The clothes looked quite cute.

The furs were the ultimate in throw-on sporty chic. Coats and jackets were cocoons, with rounded collars and fastened with one low button. The range of shapes was inventive as hems ducked and weaved and silhouettes seemed as chameleon-like as the furs. Now you saw a piping of kingfisher velvet dipping round a sheepskin shrug, or ermine peeping from the hood of a chianti-colored silk parka — part of a wine harvest theme.

Nothing seemed quite fixed, but the most persistent shapes were the soft cape-collar, the rounded hem and the trapeze line. The overall impression was of lots of leg and sudden flashes of color among duskier shades.

Only occasionally was the fur allowed to show its true colors, when glossy pelts were worked in patchworks of summer ermine. But the Fendi sisters' creativity, invention and technical skill mostly went to dress up the reverse side, as when Persian lamb was perforated with hyphens to make it as light as shearling.

The anti-fur lobby is currently making a lot of noise, the trade is in the doldrums, Harrods is closing its fur department and Revillon furs (part of Lagerfeld's KL company) is for sale. The designer is trying to run with fashion ecology and keep in the big fur game. He made a good job of it.

Franco Moschino also wants to have his fashion cake and eat it. His show was magical and maddening, right-on and ridiculous all at the same time.

In an attempt to break what he calls the "fashion system," the witty Moschino showed an assortment of garments picked out from a heap by ballet dancers. This followed the statutory crowd crush and hourlong wait for a hyped-up fashion show.

Moschino is right to challenge the forced rhythm of twice-a-year collections often dressed up just for the runway. His show also demonstrated that getting dressed today is about incorporating into an existing wardrobe one new, exciting piece — a single gilded satin parka, a fringed suede vest, a classic blazer given a twist with outsize buttons, or a simple shift dress with dangling crochet hem.

But fashion is also about creativity, imagination, breathtaking originality and hard slog. There is not enough of that around for the maverick Moschino to cop out.

Moore/Lamb

Youthful, rounded Fendi jacket with the fur worn on the inside.

Gianfranco Ferré's rigor is invigorating. He slices through fine fabrics to get to the essence of modern fashion: a gilded parka shrugged over a charcoal flannel body suit or fashion's favorite hood as just a cloud of white organdy settling on the shoulders above a brief bustier and narrow pants. Another hood in his show slithered into a low cowl down the backbone of a plain white long evening dress.

This architectural simplicity is at the still center of Ferré's designing. But this season there was not much new on his strict lines and a lot else going on, especially at night, where the designer opted for opulence. Cloisonné patterned brocades, lavish fur trims, jewel embroideries and sprouting coq feathers seem more appropriate to Ferré's couture at Dior than in a ready-to-wear collection.

Ferré is best by far at what he is good at. His curvy tailoring, mixing navy and black, and with the focus on collars opening into a corolla at the bosom, was strict, sexy and very chic. His gray flannel pants, although we have seen them before, are perfect. His color tones were beautiful when he worked big coats and wrap suede dresses in shades of blue sky from sunny to storm cloud. The same color effects — blue, mauve, purple and lead gray — came in a series of cape-backed crepe evening dresses that made evening outfits of welcome simplicity.

Although there were fine things, this was not one of Ferre's best collections.

Afghan Mutiny Leader Flees to Pakistan

But He Later Returns to Lead Campaign Against Najib as Fighting Goes On

Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The senior general who carried out a coup attempt against President Najib of Afghanistan was reported to have gone to Pakistan with his family Wednesday, but a Pakistani government spokesman said he later returned to Afghanistan to lead his army faction's campaign to topple the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

There were reports of continued street fighting and aerial bombardment in and near Kabul throughout the day, but information about the location and intensity of the clashes was sketchy and contradictory.

Diplomatic and other sources in Kabul reported that fighting inside the capital had subsided by evening.

Afghan rebel leaders, Pakistan's foreign secretary and some diplomats here described the situation inside Afghanistan as fluid, citing confirmed reports of continuing bombardment and ground fighting at Bagram air base just north of the capital. But other officials said they believed the main effort against General Najib had failed.

Mujahidin sources said that after an initial period of hesitation, rebel commanders near Kabul had launched attacks against government installations in an effort to take advantage of the coup attempt.

There were reports of heavy fighting near the Kabul airport, but there was no indication that the U.S.-backed rebels were on the verge of any major military breakthrough.

Government-controlled Kabul radio said that General Najib visited a hospital in the capital to express his concern about what the radio said were heavy civilian casualties from two days of fighting in the capital. The government radio also said that a curfew would be imposed in Kabul between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M.

After saying earlier that Pakistan did not know the location of Major General Shahnawaz Tanai, the coup leader, a Foreign Ministry official confirmed that the former Afghan defense chief had traveled to the Pakistan border Wednesday.

He said in a statement issued to a Pakistani news agency that General Tanai conferred with mujahidin leaders near Pakistan's border with Afghanistan before rejoining his rebel forces.

Besides a helicopter gunship reportedly carrying General Tanai, his family and about 12 others, at least two other Kabul government aircraft carrying some senior officers involved in the coup attempt landed in Pakistan Wednesday afternoon, according to Pakistani and diplomatic sources.

One transport plane carried three generals, including a former head of the Afghan Air Force, according to diplomatic sources.

For U.S. and Soviet policymakers who have spent billions of dollars during the last decade maneuvering against one another in Afghanistan, this week's coup attempt is shaping up as an uncontrollable and potentially perilous turn of events.

On the U.S. side, senior officials have openly longed for a serious coup attempt against General Najib during the last year, one that would damage the Afghan president's credibility and challenge his leadership in Kabul, even if the attempt failed to dislodge him. But the realization of that wish may be bittersweet.

The good news for U.S. backers of the mujahidin is that even if General Najib puts down the rebellion, the president's control over the Afghan armed forces has been undermined and his claim to leadership damaged, strengthening the position of the Afghan Muslim rebels, who received weapons and money from the United States.

According to preliminary reports of the fighting around Kabul, a large portion of the government air force either defected early to the Tanai side or decided to wait out the coup attempt before taking sides.

While rebel aircraft attacking General Najib's palace in the capital met with anti-aircraft and small arms fire from the ground, there were no reports of government planes trying to stop the rebel jets in the air.

In addition, at least two army divisions in Kabul that have formed a key part of the capital's defense against the mujahidin reportedly joined the Tanai forces.

The apparent defection of such a significant number of troops and air force commanders will make it difficult for General Najib to reassert control over the armed forces without a bloodletting or widespread arrests, Afghan rebel leaders and diplomats said.

Despite the military and political opportunities for the rebels presented by General Najib's weakened leadership, there is also bad news for U.S. policymakers in the course of the coup attempt so far.

The faction of Afghan rebels benefiting most from the effort — those pledged to the radical Islamic fundamentalist leader, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar — espouse an ideology that is often hostile to the United States.

Expressing firm support for the plot against the Najib government, Mr. Hekmatyar has used the events unfolding inside Afghanistan to seize political and military initiative from his rivals in the Afghan rebel leadership.

At a press conference in the border town of Peshawar, he asserted that his commanders were helping General Tanai's forces to win control of air bases inside Afghanistan. Mr. Hekmatyar also said that if their effort against the Najib government succeeded, he and General Tanai would enter Kabul to form a "revolutionary council" to run the country until elections were held.

Two of Mr. Hekmatyar's most prominent rivals in the Pakistan-based Afghan interim government were out of the country when the coup began.

For the Soviets, the coup attempt presents problems even more serious than those confronted by U.S. policymakers.

Since the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan last year, Moscow has relied on General Najib as the linchpin of its attempt to obtain a favorable political settlement of the war.

If General Najib is removed from office or damaged politically because of the coup attempt, the Soviets will lose much of their leverage in settlement talks with the mujahidin, the United States, Pakistan and other countries involved in the conflict.

Worse yet, the rebellious Kabul government faction led by General Tanai, which dominates the armed forces, opposes the Najib faction in large part because General Najib is seen as a stooge of the Soviet Union.

If General Tanai's faction were to gain the upper hand in Kabul now or later, the Soviets might find themselves confronted with a government on their southern border deeply and openly hostile to their political and strategic interests.

Philadelphia Subway Crash

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — A crowded subway train derailed Wednesday and crashed into tunnel support beams, shearing a car in half, killing two persons and injuring at least 119.

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Bush Aides Urge Europe Aid Flexibility

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Eastern Europe's shift away from communism is moving so fast that U.S. efforts to help the region's governments make the transition will not work unless President George Bush has maximum flexibility to adapt U.S. aid to their changing economic and political circumstances, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger said Wednesday.

"We have learned that events in Eastern Europe can move with a speed and volatility impossible to anticipate, and we would do well not to be over-confident of our predictive powers in the months ahead," Mr. Eagleburger told the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Eagleburger, who is coordinator of all U.S. financial aid to Eastern Europe, added: "One word you will hear from me more than any other is 'flexibility.' If I need to, I will get down on my knees to ask for it."

[In separate testimony, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Wednesday that the United States should support Soviet efforts toward political change through liberalized trade, credit guarantees and continued grain sales, but that there was no need for direct financial aid to Moscow, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[Mr. Baker, testifying before a House appropriations subcommittee, said the United States should share its business and economic expertise, lift restrictions on credit and credit guarantees, and "enhance" discussions aimed at concluding a new long-term grain sales agreement.]

Mr. Eagleburger testified against a background of continuing differences between Congress and the administration about whether Mr. Bush was unwilling to commit the amounts needed to bring the countries of the region into solid alignment with the West.

On Tuesday, the House Democratic leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, said that the United States was failing to capitalize on the sweeping changes in Eastern Europe.

The $938 million, three-year aid program for Poland and Hungary approved by Congress in November was twice what Mr. Bush originally had proposed. Now Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria also have broken loose and joined the nations queuing for a share of the limited U.S. foreign assistance resources.

That prompted Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, to ask at Wednesday's hearing how Mr. Eagleburger would respond to the charge that the U.S. response to the historic challenge now being posed by Eastern Europe "palls by comparison" to the vast sums spent by the United States after World War II to rebuild Western Europe.

Mr. Eagleburger, who earlier had estimated as "a figure grabbed out of the air" that Eastern Europe's financial aid needs from all Western sources would run from $10 billion to $15 billion over an unspecified period of years, replied:

"The issue isn't just what they need. The issue also is how they can use what they're given. The analogy with the Marshall Plan is fundamentally flawed. In Eastern Europe, which is emerging from a 45-year time capsule, our primary goal must be to provide the democratic institution-building skills and entrepreneurial know-how without which privatization will not succeed. We must aim to create the infrastructure of a market economy."

Referring to Mr. Bush's request for legislation that would allow extending the East European aid program beyond Poland and Hungary, he said the administration had learned, from its experience last year, that it was vitally important for the president to have considerable discretion "in allocating assistance among countries and among specific programs."

For that reason, he added, the pleas being made by Mr. Baker that Congress stop specifying how and and for what most foreign aid must be used and allow the president greater discretion in making that determination applies with special force to Eastern Europe.

"We cannot say with certainty whether reforms in a given country will proceed evenly," he said. "Neither we nor they always know in advance what problems may arise."

Andreotti Cites Need for a U.S. Presence

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy urged the United States on Wednesday to keep its military forces in Europe.

Mr. Andreotti, addressing a joint session of Congress, said that the U.S. should maintain its military presence in Europe "as a guarantee of stability and balance." He said that a reunited Germany must be anchored in the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Andreotti also assured the United States that the current process of unifying the markets of the 12-nation European Community was meant to encourage U.S. involvement with the trading bloc.

"We want to continue building a Europe that is open to the world," he said.

Mr. Andreotti met with President George Bush on Tuesday to discuss plans for a united Germany and European concerns about the move.

He called for the United States and Europe to work together to meet the challenges posed by drugs, environmental problems and debt in developing nations.

Mr. Andreotti, who had voiced concerns that Italy and other NATO allies might be overlooked in the approach to German unification, said that Europe needed "a broader framework for cooperation."

He said the Helsinki formula, an international pact that ratified post-World War II borders, should be strengthened with U.S. and Canadian participation.

"Together with NATO," he said, "this is the institutional framework in which we can together tackle issues related to the growth of the budding democracies in the East, the reunification of the two Germanys and the development of the new relationship with the Soviet Union."

Mr. Andreotti was to leave the United States on Thursday for visits to the Dominican Republic, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

KOHL:

Stoking Fear?

(Continued from page 1)

man ally to remain steadfastly loyal to the chancellor through the trying period of the past few weeks.

Defending his position to critics in his own governing coalition, Mr. Kohl has argued that he had to take a tough stand to prevent Poland and other East European countries from seeking enormous sums from Bonn in compensation for German war crimes.

With West Germany already facing the prospect of assuming large debts to pay for the introduction of the Deutsche mark as the currency of East Germany, Mr. Kohl wants to be able to assure German taxpayers that they will not be saddled with the burden of additional World War II-related payments.

Mr. Kohl's domestic concerns have come to dominate his approach to German unity, members of his coalition said.

"All he cares about right now is becoming the chancellor of German unity, the star of this chapter of the history books," a Bonn parliament member said. "With elections coming up in December and West Germans getting quite nervous about the expense of unification, Kohl feels he has to secure his conservative support at almost any cost."

Mr. Kohl is also pushing for the fastest possible unification because he fears being the architect of his own defeat. If, as expected, the Social Democrats — his primary opposition in the West — win the East German elections March 18, Mr. Kohl wants unity to follow almost immediately.

He wants to prevent the Social Democrats in both Germanys from combining their efforts in an anti-Kohl campaign before unity is achieved.

SPD:

Kohl Challenged

(Continued from page 1)

that the chancellor accept the property rights of East Germans. Many West Germans look to reunification as a chance to get back houses, factories and other properties nationalized by East Germany, making East Germans increasingly nervous about being dispossessed.

Among its final acts, the outgoing Volkskammer, or legislature, adopted a "Social Charter" meant to be included in any all-German constitution. The document called for protection of East Germans' savings and the preservation of rights guaranteed by the East German Constitution, including the right to work, to an education, to a secure home and to medical care.

The concern that their social net, their jobs and their property would be threatened by absorption into West Germany spread in East Germany, contributing to the calls for a more measured pace to unity. Mr. Kohl has countered that the continuing exodus of East Germans at the rate of more than 2,000 a day has made speed of the essence.

At the same time, however, West Germans have begun to have second thoughts about the high cost of a rapid merger. An opinion poll reported on West German television Tuesday said 55 percent of the West Germans had concerns about reunification, most of them economic.

In its timetable, the SPD did not specifically rule out merging the two Germanys through the direct accession made possible through the constitution, but they declared their preference for another article in the document that envisions negotiating a new constitution.

KGB May Get East Germany's Spies

The Associated Press

SAARBRUCKEN, West Germany — A West German intelligence official said the former East German spy handler Markus Wolf was in Moscow preparing the way for turning over East Germany's espionage network in West Germany to the KGB.

Mr. Wolf retired in 1987 after three decades as head of East Germany's espionage service.

The West German newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung reported two weeks ago that he had sought refuge in Moscow to escape possible prosecution or even arrest in connection with a probe into illegal arms exports.

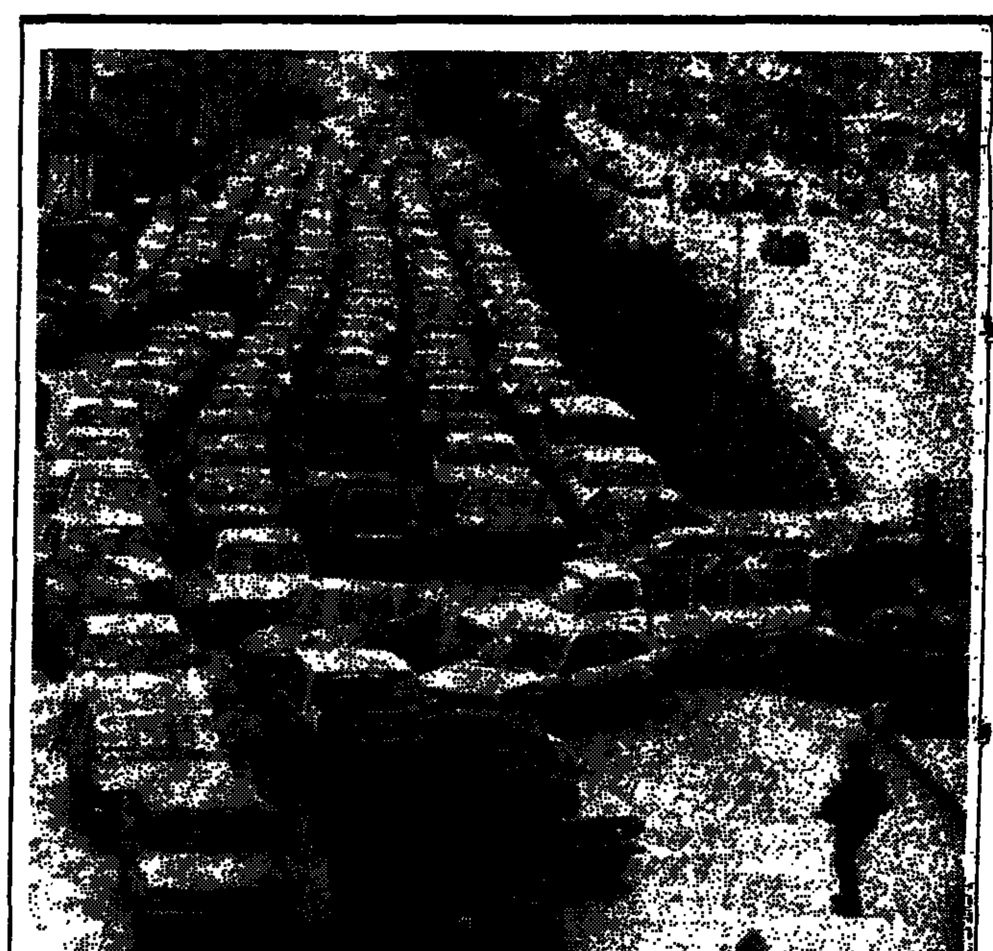
The report was denied by East German officials, who said Mr. Wolf was not under an investigation and had gone to Moscow to finish work on a book on political changes in East Germany. They said he was expected back in East Germany shortly.

But Christian Lochte, head of the Hamburg department of West Germany's counterespionage service, said on radio that the real purpose for Mr. Wolf's trip to Moscow to negotiate "the turnover of part of East Germany's espionage network to the KGB."

Mr. Lochte said that up to 5,000 East German spies remained active in West Germany.

Mr. Wolf attended a reception in Moscow on Monday for East Germany's visiting Prime Minister Hans Modrow and West German newspaper reports said he avoided giving a clear answer to reporters asking whether he planned to return to East Germany soon.

East Germany is holding free elections March 18, and Mr. Lochte said the new government was expected to stop running spies in West Germany as the two states prepare for unification.



Joseph Pafadi/Reuters

ALL CLEAR? — With roads open, mines defused and rubble swept aside, the traffic was at a standstill after Wednesday's declaration of a new truce between rival Christian factions in Beirut.

SELMA: *25 Years After Marches, New Mood Prevails*

(Continued from page 1)

larger monuments honoring those white Southerners who, during the Civil War, had no higher aspirations for black people than slavery.

Most, though not all, of Selma's whites — 48 percent of the town's 25,340 people — stayed away from the activities.

But one who was in evidence was Selma's loquacious white mayor, the 60-year-old, bifocaled, chain-smoking Joseph T. Smitherman. Mr. Smitherman has been Selma's mayor — with a brief interruption — since its first days of televised notoriety.

Since then he has been interviewed thousands of times and has an anchorman's ease in front of a camera.

As he stood on the sidewalk with other members of Selma's first family, waving toward the passing procession of blacks whether they greeted him or booed him, he said in several interviews that egalitarianism had never risen to such heights as exists these days in Selma.

Although the Selma Country Club and the old-line Elks Club still refuse to admit blacks, he said, the rest of the city bears little resemblance to the Selma of 1965.

The mayor, who still keeps a Confederate flag in his office, points out that 35 percent of the police force is black, as against zero in 1965.

Blacks make up 25 percent of the fire fighters and more than 90 percent of the sanitation workers.

He cites similar statistics among other municipal employees, City Council members and teachers, and he minimizes the current dispute over the decision by the white-majority school board not to renew the contract of the city's first black superintendent.

The mayor considers the new wave of black activists impossible to please, insufficiently appreciative of the gains won by the previous generation.

"But," he conceded, in the philosophical tone he exuded in network interviews last week, "the blacks are now doing the same thing we did 25 years ago. We hollered for 'segregation,' and played on the white people's fear of integration — and this got us elected. Now, 25 years later, the black elected officials, and black leaders not elected, are hollering 'white racism,' and 'de facto segregation' and 'economic oppression' to get elected, and they're doing a good job."

One of the most powerful black figures in city government, the occupant of an office in City Hall that the mayor complains has more space than his own, is the onetime volunteer ambulance driver and the town's most recent bridegroom — Randall Miller.

He was appointed in 1972 to head the city's urban renewal program. In 1985 he became the city's director of personnel, overseeing hiring and placement of the 300 employees in the police, fire, sanitation, public works, recreation and cemetery departments.

Mr. Miller did not take part in the voting rights celebration last weekend, being preoccupied with his wedding.

Both he and his wife agree that her race signifies nothing except that interracial couples can carry on a courtship and have it culminate in a peaceful and pleasant wedding.

The public schools in Selma are now integrated, although, as in cities throughout the nation, there are private schools here for those usually more affluent white parents who prefer a color balance in their favor.

Only one other married interracial couple is known to be living in Selma. They are John Farris, 42 and white, and his wife, Roslyn, 36 and black. Both teach at the Westside Middle School.

"If you're open and honest about your relationship," Roslyn Farris said, "and don't hide it and sneak around, they'll respect it — even in Selma."

Gay Talese, a reporter for The New York Times from 1955 to 1965, covered the civil rights march in Selma in 1965.

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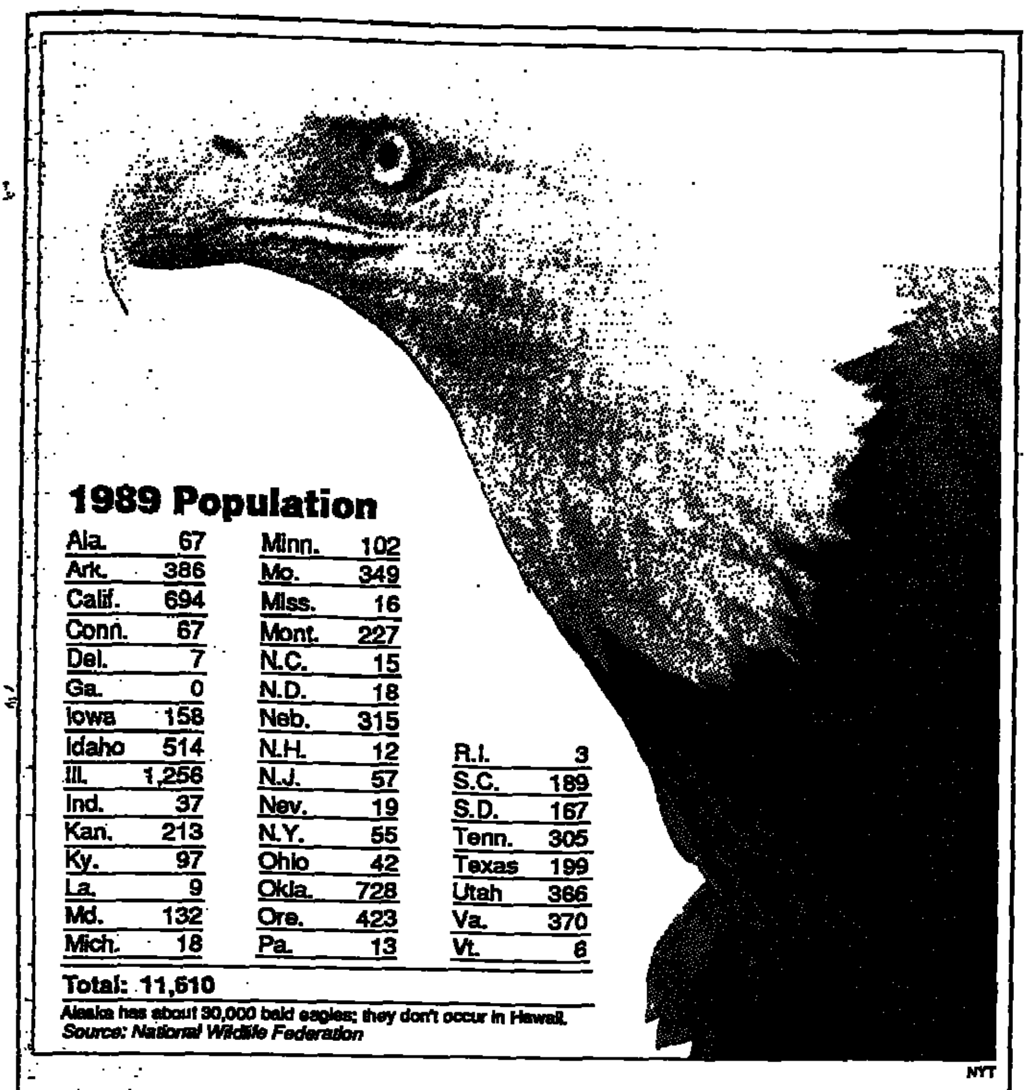
HEALTH / SCIENCE



1989 Population

Ala.	67	Minn.	102		
Ark.	386	Mo.	349		
Calif.	694	Miss.	16		
Conn.	67	Mont.	227		
Del.	7	N.C.	15		
Ga.	0	N.D.	18		
Iowa	158	Neb.	315		
Idaho	514	N.H.	12	R.I.	3
Ill.	1,256	N.J.	57	S.C.	189
Ind.	37	Nev.	19	S.D.	167
Kan.	213	N.Y.	55	Tenn.	305
Ky.	97	Ohio	42	Texas	199
La.	9	Okla.	728	Utah	366
Md.	132	Ore.	423	Va.	370
Mich.	18	Pa.	13	Vt.	6

Total: 11,610

Alaska has about 30,000 bald eagles; they don't occur in Hawaii.
Source: National Wildlife Federation

NYT

U.S. Eagle: In From the Cold

WASHINGTON — After more than three decades of peril from pesticide pollution and destruction of its habitat, the bald eagle has made a comeback, and federal officials are considering removing it from the endangered species list.

The proposal to reclassify the bird as "threatened," a category one step less serious than "endangered," means the official symbol of the nation is no longer in immediate risk of extinction.

But the bird will retain all of its current protections, officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service said.

While there were fewer than 791 nesting pairs in the lower 48 states in 1974, there are now more than 2,660 pairs, the agency estimates.

John Arundel (NYT)

Avoiding Monosodium Glutamate

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

CHEMISTRY AND SENSITIVITY
MSG, or monosodium glutamate, is a salt of glutamic acid, or glutamate, one of the 20 amino acids that make up proteins. Clinical tests of MSG do not reproduce Chinese restaurant syndrome (facial pressure, chest pain and burning in head and chest) but many people report symptoms, sometimes severe.

NAMES AND LABELS
Many flavorings and seasonings may contain MSG or compounds that include it: hydrolyzed plant protein, Accent, Ajinomoto, Zest, Vetsin, Gourmet powder, Subu, Chinese seasoning, Glutavene, Glutacyl, RL-50, natural flavorings, Kombu extract, Meijing or Weijing.

LIKELY SOURCES:
Many processed foods may have MSG, including potato chips and snacks; canned soups and dry mixes; canned meats and fish; packaged meals; frozen seafood, chicken and other entrees; diet foods; salad dressings; cured meats and lunch meats, and foods of many international cuisines.

NYT

CHICAGO — Several months ago Jack Samuels, a Chicago businessman, carefully read the label on a box of breakfast cereal and decided it was safe to eat. An hour later, Samuels collapsed in his physician's office after a treadmill test.

"As I started to lose consciousness, I knew it was an MSG attack," he said. "The symptoms were typical. I nearly pass out, my pulse weakens and I lose all bowel control."

Samuels, a 55-year-old investment banker, says he is highly sensitive to monosodium glutamate, or MSG, a food additive that enhances flavor, although it has no taste itself. Medical opinion is still divided on whether MSG causes such severe symptoms.

Glutamate, the principal component of monosodium glutamate, is normally found in the brain; if too much is released there, it can cause severe problems and even death. But researchers have not determined whether glutamate in the diet can cause any problems in the brain. (Dr. John Olney, a neuroscientist at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, has done tests showing that glutamate causes brain lesions in rats and monkeys and has long argued that it should not be fed to infants.)

Despite the lack of conclusive research, an increase in anecdotal reports of MSG hypersensitivity has led goverment agencies to review their policies on MSG, and last week the U.S. Department of Agriculture tightened labeling requirements for hidden sources of MSG in the food supply.

Labels on processed meat and poultry will now have to give the common names of flavoring additives that contain glutamate. Until now these additives, such as hydrolized vegetable protein, could be listed just as "flavoring."

Although many people report that they experience mild reactions to MSG, like a flushed face or tingling, burning sensation, it has not been established in controlled clinical tests that MSG can provoke extreme or life-threatening reactions.

The Food and Drug Administration requires manufacturers to label foods that contain added MSG, and Samuels is usually able to avoid it. But when he had the cereal tested, he found it contained 0.1 percent MSG. It was then that Samuels says he learned that hydrolized proteins from vegetable or meat sources that many food manufacturers add are eight to 40 percent MSG.

MSG is a sodium salt of glutamate, or glutamic acid, one of the 20 amino acids that make up proteins. When animal or vegetable proteins are hydrolized, or heated to break them down into their components, glutamate is part of what is produced.

While food manufacturers say that tiny amounts of hidden glutamate are not likely to harm anyone, critics argue that a diet high in processed food could give a harmful cumulative dose to a sensitive person. Because the MSG is just a constituent of hydrolized protein, FDA rules do not require that it be listed on the label. It is often listed as "natural flavoring."

The cereal that Samuels says made him sick contained a hydrolized malt flavoring that included a small amount of MSG. The label designation "natural flavoring" also covers spices, herbs, and other items, and may or may not mean there is any MSG.

Now the labeling rule is being changed for meat and poultry products, and the FDA and the United States Department of Agriculture are reviewing their policies on MSG and hydrolized vegetable protein.

The USDA's new ruling, published in The Federal Register on March 1, says hydrolized vegetable protein can no longer be called natural flavoring when added to processed meat and poultry products. From now on, the common names must be used, said Dr. Lester Crawford, administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

The rest of the food supply is under the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration, which allows the "natural flavoring" designation.

The FDA's food labeling policy is also under review, said L. Robert Lake, director of compliance at the agency's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. "The consumer does have a right to know if a product contains HVP or MSG," he said.

The FDA groups MSG with other common food additives like salt and caffeine that are recognized as safe if properly used.

Although there have been inconclusive studies suggesting that from one to 30 percent of Americans experience flushing and other symptoms when exposed to very high doses of MSG — the so-called Chinese restaurant syndrome — such reactions are thought to be benign, short-lived and not reproducible, said Lake.

Nevertheless, leading brain researchers in the Society of Neuroscience are drafting a letter to the FDA outlining their concerns that dietary glutamate might under some circumstances be a neurotoxin in humans.

The very large amounts of glutamate in the brain are normally kept under strict control, said Dr. Dennis Choi, a neurologist at Stanford University. But abnormal release — after a stroke or gunshot wound, for example — destroys brain cells. Whether small amounts of glutamate from dietary sources can cause harm is an open question, Choi said, "but it is theoretically possible."

Samuels and others who say they have alarming reactions to MSG recently formed the National Organization Mobilized to Stop Glutamate, P.O. Box 72144, Roselle, Ill. 60172.

THERE remains, however, a body of evidence that MSG is completely safe, according to Dr. Richard A. Kenney, a physiologist, who recently retired from George Washington University School of Medicine in Washington, D.C.

Five years ago Kenney conducted one of the few double-blind, placebo-controlled studies testing people's reactions to MSG. People who said they were extremely sensitive to MSG were not able to distinguish a liquid containing it from an otherwise identical liquid, he reported. (His research has received support from the Glutamate Association, a food industry group in Atlanta.)

The FDA's Advisory Committee on Hypersensitivity to Food Constituents, the World Health Organization and the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology have all studied the question of MSG reactions, said Lake of the FDA.

"There is no evidence that MSG is a significant health hazard to the general population," he said.

American companies add 45 million pounds of hydrolized proteins to their products each year, according to the International Hydrolyzed Protein Council, a trade group in Washington, which says the substance is safe.

HEALTH Q&A

Health Insurance, Italian Style

Michael McGannon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles DeGaulle, Neuilly 92521, France.

I am an American, working freelance in Italy, and I would like to know the best way to get health and life insurance.

Unless you are employed by an organization that provides insurance as part of the employment benefits, you are on your own. In general, most large U.S. insurance companies have representatives in major metropolitain centers around the world. Your best bet is to contact the local Italian-American Chamber of Commerce where those representatives are registered. Two important caveats: Be absolutely certain that the health services you anticipate needing (including elective surgery, for example) are covered, even when you are traveling. Also, be equally certain that the health professional that you will be engaging will accept the insurance.

•

No one hears much about polio anymore. Is it still around? If so, what precautions is the traveler to take?

Yes, the polio virus and the associated muscular paralysis are still around. However, as public hygiene has improved somewhat worldwide, the infantile paralysis that characterized the epidemics of the 1940s and 1950s now occurs, in a much more devasting form, later in life. The virus is still prevalent in developing countries worldwide, which is why health professionals still administer the polio vaccine as a standard battery of immunizations starting at 3 months of age.

•

I have been traveling "off road" around the world for the last eight months. Though I've had no sexual contacts, I have drunk and eaten plenty of perhaps less than completely hygenic water and foods. Upon return to Europe, what health screenings should I have?

That is an excellent question as you are among millions of adventurers who every year rough it for the love of sleeping under the stars and living with the locals. Because of the long latency of certain exotic infections, both you and your doctor should stay alert for persistent symptoms (fever, diarrhea, unusual skin lesion, malaise) for months (and perhaps years) after your return. For someone who has traveled in the developing world several months, a reasonable battery of screening tests would be, in the absence of specific symptoms: a complete blood count (includint a smear), liver function tests, urine analysis, tuberculosis skin test and a study of stool for ova and parasites.

•

Could you please explain the differences between homeopathy and osteopathy popular in Europe and Asia?

Homeopathy operates under the principle that, if a large dose of a medicine creates certain symptoms in people who are well, a smaller dose will alleviate those same symptoms when they arise from disease states. Osteopathy involves the physical manipulation of the skeleton and spine. A doctor of osteopathy will sensibly restrict his or her pratice to relieving symptoms aring form mechanical misalignment of the nerves, muscles and joints.

Study Suggests Vasectomy-Cancer Link

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A small study of men who had vasectomies has found that an unexpectedly large number later developed testicular cancer. The researchers urged that other scientists undertake larger studies to verify the findings and to determine the risk, if any, of the increasingly popular form of contraception.

Vasectomy involves severing the tubes that transport sperm, to prevent the ejaculation of sperm during intercourse. Earlier studies have shown conflicting results about a link between vasectomy and testicular cancer.

The study involved 3,079 men who had a vasectomy in one hospital in Edinburgh from 1977 to 1987. Eight of the men developed testicular cancer; only about two cases would be expected in a group that size.

The Scottish team, headed by Dr. A.R.J. Cale at Bangour General Hospital in Edinburgh, reported their findings in the Feb. 10 issue of The British Medical Journal. They urged that doctors carefully check their patients' testicles for evidence of a cancer before and after the procedure.

Testicular cancer is relatively uncommon in the United States.

The American Cancer Society in Atlanta says that testicular cancer will affect 5,900 men this year and cause 350 deaths. The new report raises "an issue that is important to pursue," said Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, a urologist who is the cancer society's chief medical officer; he agreed on the need for further studies. Doctors advise men to be alert to any change in size or shape of the testicles, regardless of whether they have had a vasectomy.

A study reported in England three years ago showed findings similar to those from Edinburgh. The earlier study suggested that the tumors had been present at the time of surgery.

Four larger studies combining data from several medical centers did not find a link between vasectomy and testicular cancer. However, the researchers said an even larger study would be needed to determine whether the link was valid.

In the new Scottish study the average interval between vasectomy and the diagnosis of testicular cancer was 1.9 years. The range was from three months to four years. The relatively short time interval, the Scottish researchers said, raises the question of whether vasectomy could accelerate growth of small tumors already present in the testicles and overlooked at the time of surgery.

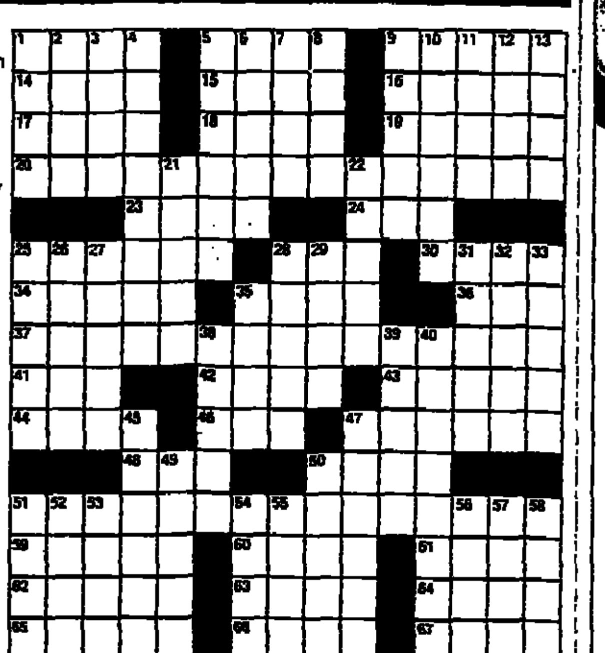
It is not known why vasectomy would accelerate tumor growth. Earlier studies have shown immunological changes after the procedure.

ACROSS

1 Eliot's "—— Bede"
5 Deserters
9 Cut wood
14 Kind of bean
15 Blue-pencil
16 South-of-the-border pal
17 Wicked
18 Attractive
19 Piece for an ennead
20 Start of a silly question
23 Coin
24 Historical period
25 Outcome
28 Forefront
30 Girl
34 Ridge, crest
35 Peel
36 Agnus —— (Christian emblem)
37 More of the question
41 Ages and ages
42 Manipulated
43 Shucks
44 Limned
46 Trumpery
47 The Inquisition's target
48 Part of H.R.M.
50 Large Atlantic fish
51 End of the question
59 Group of eight
60 On
61 Wallaroo
62 Fissile rock
63 Get checkmated
64 Bohr's subject
65 Succinct
66 Mimicked
67 Aught

DOWN

1 Actor Baldwin
2 Kathleen Battle is one
3 Deposed tyrant
4 Sled dog
5 Abjure
6 Grown-up
7 Tree or monkey
8 British submachine gun
9 More logical
10 Ethically neutral
11 Contents in the silly question, paronomastically
12 Elbe tributary
13 Finishes a j
21 Odometer reading
22 Chromosome parts
25 Sped
26 Corrigendum
27 Net
28 Kind of parking
29 Saharan
31 Spoil
32 Christmas add-ons
33 Actress Spacek
35 Guadalajaran coin
38 Small donkey
39 Calorie
40 Belgian or Spaniard
45 A bike has two
47 Piled
49 Helena's competitor
50 Selected
51 Part of H.C.L.
52 Pine
53 Betelgeuse or Rigel
54 Part song
55 Desist
56 Marmon or Kissel
57 Niblick or mashie
58 Alaskan cape



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	P	S		C	A	P	R	I		T	I	P	S
L	A	R	A		A	S	H	E	N		O	N	E	A
P	R	O	P	O	R	T	I	O	N	A	T	E	L	Y
S	S	H		S	A	H	L		S	T	A	F	F	S
		I	C	E		M	A	E		E	L	F		
S	A	B	U		R	A	N	C	H		S	E	E	D
W	R	I	T	H	E		T	H	A	T		C	R	U
I	N	T	E	R	S	C	H	O	L	A	S	T	I	C
L	I	I		S	T	A	R		L	A	C	U	N	A
L	E	O	S		S	T	O	S	S		O	A	S	T
		N	A	G		S	P	A		O	W	L		
S	L	I	D	E	S		I	T	T	O		N	O	E
D	I	S	I	L	L	U	S	I	O	N	M	E	N	T
A	L	T	E		E	N	T	R	Y		A	S	I	A
K	I	S	S		D	O	S	E	S		A	S	C	H

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Denmark*	D.Kr.	38.17.11.44	2,700	1,688	1,500	170
Finland*	F.M.	90/69.26.558	1,760	1,516	970	110
France	F.F.	0501.8088	1,500	1,412	830	150
Germany*	D.M.	0130/2525	580	439	320	44
Great Britain	£	0800/700600	140	115	77	14
Greece**	Dr.	01/51.29.008	41,000	28,880	23,000	5,000
Ireland	£Irl.	——	155	136	85	16
Italy	Lire	——	420,000	388,000	231,000	32,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	32.3/271.03.04	11,000	7,200	6,000	940
Netherlands*	Fl.	06-022.0242	600	492	340	50
Norway*	N.Kr.	042/11.388	2,000	1,640	1,100	175
Portugal*	Esc.	0034/1.555.1085	29,000	32,880	16,000	3,000
Spain*	Ptas.	01/555.1085	32,000	28,060	17,600	3,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	08/71.63.771	2,000	1,640	1,100	165
Switzerland*	S.Fr.	0.46.05.44.11	455	491	255	38
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. Fr. Afr., Middle East	$	——	470	Varies by country	260	—
Rest of Afr., Gulf St., Asia	$	——	620		340	—
Central/Latin America	$	——	540		295	—

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NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
30	18	A&W Bd		—	25	307	29½	28¾	28⅞	—⅛
22⅛	11¼	ADC		—	15	1003	21¾	20⅞	21¼	+¼
34⅝	24⅝	ADT		—	11	1712	32½	32⅝	32¼	—¼

A

B-C

D-E-F

G-H-I

J-K-L

M-N

O-P-Q

R-S

T-U-V

W-X-Y-Z

——— ADVERTISEMENT ———

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 7th, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

ABN BANK I.D.M. P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds FL 73.79
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. FL 55.24
(w) Aldollar $ 21.60
(w) Alrenta FL 152.30
(w) America-Fund (I.E) $ 156.25
(w) Asian Tigers Fund $ 33.02
(w) LDC Risk Inv.fund $ N/C
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 78.78
(w) Trans Europe Fund $ 41.08
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer. Eq. Trust $ 23.53
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ 102.27
(w) Currency Units $ 105.06
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 606.96
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 232.96
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 323.20
(w) Helsei Japan Fund $ 99.59
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 149.91
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Baerbond SF 875.00
(d) Conbar SF 1751.00
(d) Equibaer America $ 1721.00
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1597.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1398.00
(d) Stockbar SF 2066.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 940.00
(d) Swissbar SF 2237.00
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income BFr 9.526
(b) Germany Fixed Income DM 96.48
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income FL 97.72
(b) US Dollar Fixed Income US$ 100.36
(b) Japan Equity US$ 98.24
(b) Pacific Equity US$ 98.06
(b) Intl Portfolio 'A' US$ 99.87
(b) Intl Portfolio 'B' ECU 96.33
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,303.74
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,158.58
(r) Multicurrency Yen Y 268,544.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR FF 11,029.58

(t) Select. Horizon FF FF 58656.49
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL FL 9553.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD $ 99.05
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) BSS Bond Fund SF 76.34
(w) BSS Intelsec. SF 1678.59
(w) BSS Int'l Bond $ 1.23
(w) BSS Int'l Equity $ 2.28
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 13.06
(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 31.47
(d) $ Bond $ 13.41
(d) Non-$ Bond DM 29.17
(d) Global Equity $ 17.01
(d) Global Bond $ 13.67
(d) Global Bond & Equity $ 14.44
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs $ 7.19
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV
(t) Global Bond Fund ECU 10.48
(t) European Securities Fund. ECU 13.27
(t) French Securities Fund FF 124.05
(t) North American Secu.Fund. $ 11.71
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 9.20
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES FF 5,755.83
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,067.79
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 7,433.49
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,240.81
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier FF 5,998.45
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 105.87
(w) Callander F-Asset $ 98.16
(w) Callander F-Austria AS 1,734.53
(w) Callander F-Spanish. Ptas 8,825
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 92.55
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 38.65
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds $ 35.26
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth. $ 10.60
(w) CM North Amer Grth $ 9.09
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 59,761.39
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 54,393.09

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd $
(w) Winchester Capital $
(w) Winchester Holdings FF
(w) Winchester Holdings $
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd. ECU
(w) Worldwide Securities $
(w) Worldwide Special $
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified $
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series $
(m) Winchester Frontier $
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd $
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 14.21 Offer $
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 21.28 Offer $
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $
(w) Long Term $
ELDERS EUROPE - Guernsey - (0481)
(m) Elders Eur.Futures Fund $
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.
W. Rattor, (212) 573-0440
(d) EFF $
(d) ESI $
(d) ESP $
(d) EMR $
ELDERS SWITZ.(030) 25 17 25
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 99.00 Offer SF

(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.011*
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.008*
(d) Yen Deposit Y 580.6*
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. Fd AS 1.804*
(d) Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 18.83
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22255530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 1019.39
(w) Scottish World Fund £ 205.4712
(w) State St. American $ 312.84
GENERALE BANK
(also Interselex Group)
(d) Rentinvest $ 26.43
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 123.65
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 9,158.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 18,489.00

(d) Int.Belga Fund LF 2891.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 6385.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 1155.33
(d) Int.World Fund $ 95.95
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD $ 1081.51
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey
JARDINE FLEMING,GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 20,149.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 28.26
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 87.68
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 67.34
(d) J.F European $ 11.95
(d) J.F International $ 14.30
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.28
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.Incorporated.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ 1123.56

(w) Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,279.77
(w) Obligestion SF 83.08
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,118.07
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,210.40
(w) Obli-Yen 'A' Y 105,171.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B' Y 114,758.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 939.57
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,077.30
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,444.42
(w) Parjapon Y 8,674.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 1930.39
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd. ECU 1036.19
(m) Media Ltd. $ 847.61
(m) Nascal Ltd $ 1394.14
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1711.17
(m) Updyke Ltd $ 274.22

Other Funds

(t) Select. Horizon Dev. FF 54634.34
(d) CS Tiger Fund $ 531.00
(d) French Franc Deposit Fd FF 10.03*
(d) Int.America Fund $ 16.48
(w) Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,146.88
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 634.40
(w) Columbia Securities FL 106.12
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ 5/5 9,231.00

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austria Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ° - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

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FROM
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COMPUTERS

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1990

TO ROOFTOP
SATELLITE RECEIVERS
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Young Japanese Choose Dangers of Fast Track

By Sherry Buchanan
Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a way that would have been unthinkable only a few years ago, some young Japanese graduates are breaking the traditional mold of safe lifelong employment, preferring the fast track of business life outside Japan. Japanese women led the way, reacting against sex discrimination at home. Now they are being followed by male peers, particularly those who work for foreign firms, have gone to university abroad or have married foreigners.

"For the younger Japanese who are getting MBAs in the United States it may be profitable to work in a U.S. company," said Yoshihiko Nagano, 50, a physicist and computer scientist, now a consultant with the executive search firm Boyden International Inc. in Düsseldorf, West Germany.

Mr. Nagano, took the plunge himself when, at 45, he left lifelong employment with one of the big Japanese steel companies because his German wife did not like living in Japan. But he sees himself as an exception and argues that mid-career Japanese executives have no reason to leave a system that will promote as late as age 50 for foreign companies that have difficulty in evaluating their track records.

> 'It is the strict adherence to the system which put me off.'

Where the change is coming is among younger Japanese who are looking for the greater independence and faster promotions offered by Western companies.

"The non-sponsored Japanese students tend to go to international companies," said Laura Fisher, director of MBA admissions at the Harvard Business School in Cambridge, Massachussetts. "First it was the women, now the men are following."

THE VIEW of a Japanese in the West was given by Yuuichiro Nakajima, a manager in the corporate finance division of S.G. Warburg & Co., the investment bank in the City of London. "In many Japanese organizations you are very dependent on seniority, hierarchical structures and a direct line of reporting," he said. "You always have to conform. It is the strict adherence to the system, really, which put me off."

A graduate of the London Business School, he went to a British school as a child and is totally bilingual and bicultural. He added: "Young Japanese can learn from working in a foreign environment."

This was confirmed by Yoshi Kato, who worked for a Japanese bank in Tokyo after graduation and now works for a British securities firm specialized in the Japanese market there. "When I graduated from West Virginia University five years ago I thought about working for a foreign company," he said. "But, at that time, once you joined a foreign company, you couldn't go back to a Japanese company. Now it is easier. Japanese companies have to change to survive in a worldwide business society."

Japanese women are still the most likely to work for Western companies. Out of the 1989 class at the Wharton Business School, of the five Japanese students who were not sponsored by their companies, the three women joined American firms, the two men joined Japanese companies.

Juli Shirahama, who was an account supervisor with Sony in Tokyo before she came to London, where she is now working in the media, said: "When I came to London I didn't want to work for a Japanese company because many of them are too hierarchical. At the top, you have the Japanese men sent from Tokyo, then the British men hired locally, then Japanese men employed locally, then British women employed locally and, at the very bottom, are Japanese women employed locally."

How long will it be before a Japanese executive heads a major foreign company?

"We are currently doing a search for one of the largest industrial companies in the world," said Russell Reynolds, founder of the executive search firm Russell Reynolds Associates Inc. in New York. "Many Japanese senior executives have the obvious ability and technical expertise, but we have no serious Japanese executive as a candidate."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 7

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.9205	3.1515	1.1265	0.3335	0.1528 *	—	5.419 *	1.2777	1.273 *
Brussels(a)	35.425	58.12	20.783	6.15	2.8185 *	18.4475	—	23.5735	0.2349
Frankfurt	1.7038	2.796	—	0.296	0.1356 *	0.8878	4.811 *	1.1343	1.1305 *
London (b)	1.6395	—	2.7993	9.464	2,062.00	3.1543	58.185	2.4708	248.05
Milan	1,256.85	2,062.75	737.45	218.38	—	654.81	35.488	836.44	8.331
New York(c)	—	1.6475 b	1.6975	5.7265	1,252.80	1.912	35.28	1.4965	150.35
Paris	5.7615	9.447	3.3791	—	0.4582 *	2.9998	0.1626	3.8325	3.817 *
Tokyo	150.40	247.56	88.24	26.12	0.1196	78.33	4.2486	100.30	—
Zurich	1.503	2.4664	0.8818	0.2615	0.1195 *	0.7828	4.251 *	—	0.9961 *
1 ECU	1.198	0.7309	2.0426	6.8994	1,506.82	2.3008	42.4471	1.8018	180.742
1 SDR	1.3046	0.7963	2.2261	7.5278	1,642.12	2.5093	46.2849	1.9625	196.964

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5399.3	Fin. markka	4.01	Mex. peso	2747.93	S. Afr. rand	2.58
Austral. $	1.3184	Greek drac.	161.80	N. Zealand $	1.7001	Soviet ruble*	0.6085
Austr. schil.	11.99	Hong Kong $	7.8104	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	109.40
Brazil cruz.	33.838	Indian rupee	17.094	Norw. krone	6.5705	Swed. krona	6.1615
Canadian $	1.186	Indo. rupiah	1803.98	Phil. peso	22.52	Taiwan $	25.95
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6396	Port. escudo	150.10	Thai baht	25.73
Danish krone	6.5395	Israeli shek.	2.0094	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2407.96
Egypt. pound	2.6433	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2906	Sing. $	1.8745	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.706	S. Kor. won	697.50	Venez. boliv.	43.00

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6311	1.6223	1.6130	Canadian dollar	1.1908	1.1952	1.1999
Japanese yen	150.71	150.58	150.47	Swiss franc	1.5023	1.5019	1.5011
Deutsche mark	1.7046	1.7045	1.7049				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 7

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8¼-8⅜	7⅞-8	[illegible]	15-15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅜-10½	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	8¾-8⅞	15-15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅝-10¾	9
3 months	[illegible]	8¼-8⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅝-10¾	7⅜-7½	10¾-10⅞	9⅛
6 months	8⅜-8½	[illegible]	8⅞-9	[illegible]	[illegible]	7½-7⅝	11⅛-11¼	9¼
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15½-15⅝	11-11⅛	7⅝-7¾	11½-11⅝	9½

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

March 7

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8¼	8 3/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7½	7½
3-month Treasury bills	7.90	7.87
6-month Treasury bills	7.78	7.78
1-year Treasury bills	7.72	7.69
30-year Treasury bond	99 1/32	99 5/32
2-month CD's	7.70	7.70
3-month CD's	7.70	7.70
Japan		
Discount rate	4¼	4¼
Call money	6½	6 17/32
2-month interbank	7 7/32	7 3/16
3-month interbank	7 7/32	7 7/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.85	7.90
1-month interbank	8.30	8.30
3-month interbank	8½	8½
6-month interbank	8.90	8.95
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 15/16	14⅞
1-month interbank	15¼	15¼
3-month interbank	15 7/16	15 7/16
France		
Intervention rate	10.00	10.00
Call money	10 3/16	10¼
1-month interbank	10⅝	10 5/16
3-month interbank	10⅝	10 11/16
6-month interbank	10 13/16	10⅞

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of To[illegible] Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

March 7

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

March 7

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.71
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.206
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

March 7

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	403.50	401.45	— 2.40
Luxembourg	402.85	—	— 2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	404.15	402.72	— 3.53
Zurich	402.55	400.65	— 5.10
London	402.60	400.50	— 4.85
New York	—	400.25	— 3.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Who Will Daimler-Mitsubishi Harm?

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The prospect of new links between Mitsubishi Corp. and Daimler-Benz AG will force policy-makers and industrialists in both hemispheres to ask whether German-Japanese cooperation is likely to grow to the possible detriment of both the European Community and the United States, analysts said Wednesday.

While it is not surprising that the world's two most rapidly expanding industrial powerhouses should forge links, the rather cryptic announcement Tuesday that the largest companies in Japan and West Germany were discussing cooperation in such sensitive areas as electronics and aerospace was seen in some quarters as a possible milestone.

"The links between such major companies might be a model and could make other European companies think more positively of Japan," said Anna Murphy, trade specialist at the Center for European Policy Studies in Brussels.

Such links could provide Japanese firms with a firmer foothold in Europe as the European Community moves toward its single market after 1992 and as Eastern Europe opens for development.

But greater Japanese cooperation with West German firms may also seem threatening elsewhere in the Community, where both rising Japanese imports and growing German hegemony are feared.

Such growing cooperation is also likely to further erode the long-time U.S. domination in such areas as aerospace technology, if research and production acquire more independent momentum in the Eastern hemisphere.

"This is something that U.S. companies clearly will be watching closely," said Randy Henning, economist with the Institute of International Economics in Washington.

Economists stress at the same time that cross-border links in such fields as aeronautics are playing a steadily more important role.

"You are seeing a continuation of something that has been going on for a long time, and that is simply the relative disappearance of national boundaries," said Paul Turk of Avmark Inc., a Washington-based consulting firm on aeronautics issues.

The best example of such cooperation is the Airbus Industrie consortium, involving four European nations with considerable input by U.S. manufacturers. The immense costs of research and production for the aircraft project have required splitting the burden, and national pride has stood in the way only occasionally.

But some analysts note that German-Japanese cooperation has a somewhat different dimension.

Most noticeable is the fact that West German and Japanese companies, including Daimler-Benz and Mitsubishi, have exceptionally deep pockets, reflecting growing national wealth. This is likely to draw more of the critical mass of research to the Eastern hemisphere, while U.S. firms must deal with declining national income and must fight particularly hard for success in richer markets.

Another factor is the historical sensitivity about the chief aggressors in World War II cooperating on a larger scale. Mitsubishi has made a point to say that cooperation would not extend to military technology, and a spokeswoman for Daimler-Benz confirmed that statement on Wednesday.

Industrialists in Europe and the United States for the moment are saying that it is too early to assess what kind of cooperation is likely to result. Mitsubishi and Daimler-Benz would only say that their links could extend beyond the auto sector to include aerospace, electronics and services.

NEC, AT&T Join Forces to Make Chips

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In the latest of a series of technology accords that U.S. firms hope will get them into the Japanese semiconductor market, NEC Corp. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced Wednesday that they would cooperate on a number of chip technologies over the next five years.

Under the agreement, NEC, the world's largest chip producer, will license AT&T Microelectronics, a subsidiary of the U.S. telecommunications concern, to produce an increasingly popular type of chip that can be custom-made to execute specific tasks and can be easily produced in low volumes.

The chips are known as ASICs, for application-specific integrated circuits, and NEC has been among the most successful manufacturers of them. The chips comprise a small but fast-growing segment of the microchip market.

AT&T — which in recent years has become an increasingly marginal player in the semiconductor world despite the fact that its laboratories made the basic discoveries that led to the invention of the chip, will have rights to market — design and produce the chips.

In return, NEC will receive computer-aided design tools that AT&T has developed.

Under the agreement, the two companies also said they would accelerate the pace at which AT&T semiconductors are built into a number of NEC computers and communications systems.

The alliance is the latest in a series that have linked some of the biggest chipmakers in the United States with the Japanese firms, which now supply more than half of the world's semiconductors.

Hitachi, for example, is developing memory chips with Texas Instruments, and AT&T itself recently announced an agreement with Mitsubishi Electric Corp. for a type of memory chip known as S-RAMs, or static random-access memory chips.

The latest announcement comes as Japanese officials are increasingly worried that there will be new tensions over the United States' inability to greatly increase its share of the chip market in Japan.

Despite a semiconductor accord with the United States, the U.S. share of the Japanese market barely budged over 10 percent until late last year, when for the first time it exceeded 12 percent. Officials here said that the progress was painfully slow, but promising.

"Our strategy now is to find partners, find ways to fill holes in our line rather than try to develop everything ourselves," said William J. Warwick, the president of AT&T Microelectronics, at a press conference here. He said that AT&T was discussing "broader cooperation" with NEC, but declined to give details.

The two companies have been

See CHIPS, Page 12

Semiconductor Markets

Japanese market
1989 12.9% foreign share
1991* 20% foreign share
U.S. market
1989 66% domestic share
20% Japanese share
10% other
NEC
Use of foreign computer chips
1989 20%
1991* 23%
*projection
Source: Semiconductor Industry Association
IHT

In Latest Deal for MGM/UA, Parretti Is to Pay $1.2 Billion

By Laura Colby
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of America's most venerable film concerns, MGM/UA Communications Corp., said Wednesday that it had a definitive agreement to be acquired for about $1.2 billion by a Hollywood newcomer, the Italian financier Giancarlo Parretti.

Mr. Parretti's Pathe Communications Corp. has agreed to purchase all outstanding common and preferred shares of MGM/UA for $20 a share, in a public tender offer starting within five days. It did not say how it would finance the deal.

MGM's controlling shareholder is Kirk Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp., which has agreed to tender its stake — 82 percent of common shares and 10 million preferred shares — to Mr. Parretti.

A spokesman for Pathe said the deal is expected to be completed by June 23.

On the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday, MGM's shares were trading at $17.625 each, up from Tuesday's close of $14.

If the transaction is completed, it would mark the second time in as many years that Mr. Parretti has swept up a well-known film industry name.

He acquired Pathé Cinema of Paris, whose library includes some of France's best-known films, despite attempts by the French government to block the sale on grounds that a national treasure was falling into foreign hands.

The MGM deal would also mark the end of a long search for a buyer for the U.S. film concern, which Mr. Kerkorian put on the block two years ago.

But in the past, Mr. Parretti has announced plans to purchase companies, only to have the deals fall through later. The investor — a former waiter on an Italian cruise ship turned international financier — has also raised questions among some observers in the film and financial worlds about his ability to raise financing, especially for a bid this size.

According to a joint statement by MGM and Pathe, Mr. Parretti will pay $200 million into an escrow account by placing four equal installments of $50 million each over the next four months. In addition, Pathe has granted MGM/UA the distribution rights to certain films and a security interest in up to $75 million of the net distribution proceeds of some movies, the statement said.

On Wednesday, a spokesman for Pathe did not answer questions about how the company would raise the $1.2 billion for the MGM purchase. He declined to comment on reports that Mr. Parretti was negotiating with Time Warner Inc. to sell part of the rights to certain films in MGM/UA's catalogue.

The Pathe spokesman said that final details of the financing were still being arranged, and that they would be disclosed soon. "But you have to assume that the company feels comfortable with their ability to (finance) it or they wouldn't be doing it," he said.

For MGM, Mr. Parretti is the latest in a string of suitors that have included Warner Communications Inc. and Turner Broadcasting Co. Mr. Parretti said last year that he wanted to buy MGM, but the company decided to accept an offer from Qintex Corp. of Australia. That transaction fell through, however, when the troubled Qintex was unable to raise financing.

Pathe, which intends to run the two companies separately, sees MGM/UA's assets as a complement to its own activities in film production, movie theaters, and distribution. In addition to making films, MGM/UA is involved in home-video and pay-television licensing and syndication.

Scandal-Wracked Fermenta Finds Profit

By David Bartal
Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Fermenta AB, the biotechnology company that four years ago gave rise to Sweden's worst financial scandal in 50 years, has transformed itself thoroughly and prospered.

Under new management and now focusing on financial services, Fermenta has survived threatened bankruptcy and debts of over 3 billion kronor ($490 million).

On Tuesday, the company was able to announce healthy profits.

The Stockholm-based Fermenta announced 1989 net profit of 251 million kronor, more than double the 1988 profit of 110 million. A dividend of one-tenth of a krona was proposed. This was the first share dividend declared since 1985.

The man whose name was once synonymous with Fermenta, the charismatic Egyptian-born entrepreneur Refaat Sayed, is serving a six-year jail sentence for fraud and other economic crimes. Fermenta's current management is also suing three former directors for civil damages exceeding 400 million kronor.

Few people have risen so far and fallen so fast as Mr. Sayed. Once named "Sweden's Man of the Year," Mr. Sayed was about to cement a historic business alliance with Volvo AB, Sweden's largest company, when the seemingly trivial disclosure that he had lied about his academic degree led Fermenta's financial house of cards to collapse.

The booming paper profits his company produced had made Mr. Sayed a folk-hero among small investors. When the bubble burst in late 1986 — and handsome profits of about 700 million kronor were revealed to be enormous losses — some investors lost fortunes.

"It is hard to say after the fact how close to bankruptcy we were," the present Fermenta vice-president, Mats Odman, said. "But it was clear that if the company didn't get rid of its loss-making operations, it would have gone under."

With a new team at the helm, Fermenta sold unprofitable penicillin factories in Italy and the United States for almost 600 million kronor, made rationalizations at its Italian pharmaceuticals company Pierrel and brought 600 million kronor more into the company through new stock issues.

Fermenta's bank creditors forgave about 75 million kronor in interest on loans, and the Swedish firm was also able to carry forward a loss of about 1 billion kronor. This meant a hefty ongoing deduction for tax purposes.

The company, which in 1987 was forced to pay its electricity bills in advance if it wanted to keep the lights on, suddenly found it had almost too much money.

"We had a sound financial position, strong subsidiaries, and our losses were carried forward," Mr. Odman said. "We also had a lot of shareholders, who were evidently prepared to take substantial risks. We said, let's go on the offensive."

In October 1988, Fermenta bought the finance company Independent AB from Mobilia AB for 1.3 billion kronor. In announcing the acquisition, the Fermenta chief executive Bertil Holmberg said, "We want to be an active participant in the restructuring of the finance company market."

The larger meaning of his statement was made clear one year later, in October 1989, when Fermenta announced the merger of Independent with the finance company Infina AB, a transaction worth 1.8 billion kronor.

When Infina's assets of 5.9 billion kronor were added to Independent's, Fermenta formed Sweden's largest financial-services enterprise outside the banking industry, with assets in excess of 17 billion kronor.

Independent is strong in car financing, and also has operations in corporate finance, home loans, and charge cards.

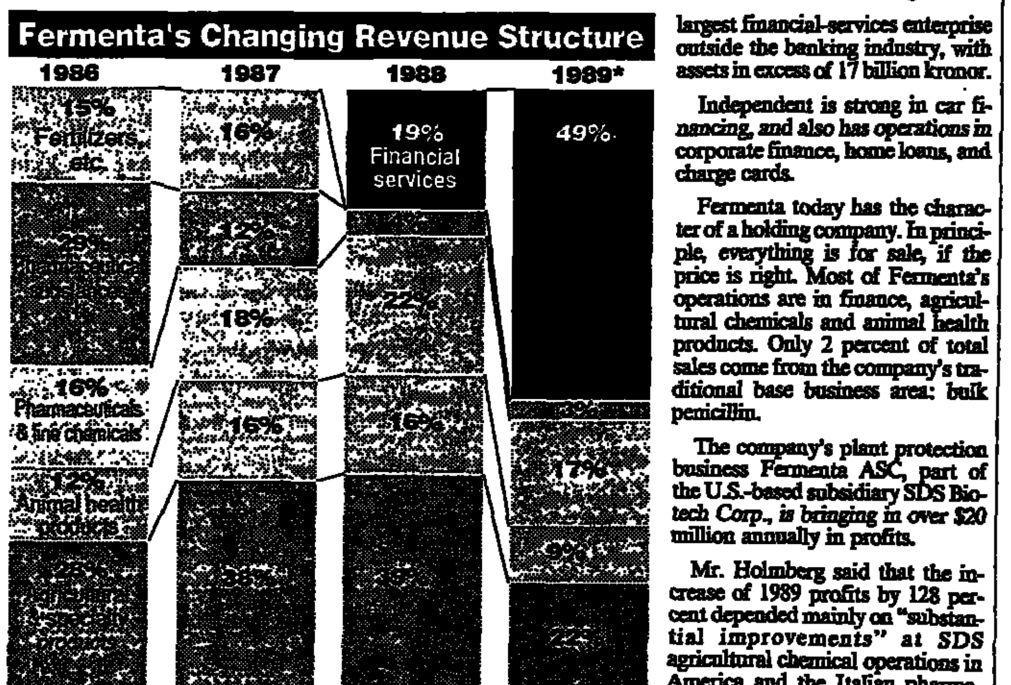
Fermenta today has the character of a holding company. In principle, everything is for sale, if the price is right. Most of Fermenta's operations are in finance, agricultural chemicals and animal health products. Only 2 percent of total sales come from the company's traditional base business area: bulk penicillin.

The company's plant protection business Fermenta ASC, part of the U.S.-based subsidiary SDS Biotech Corp., is bringing in over $20 million annually in profits.

Mr. Holmberg said that the increase of 1989 profits by 128 percent depended mainly on "substantial improvements" at SDS agricultural chemical operations in America and the Italian pharmaceutical company Pierrel. Sweden-based Fermenta Products, manufacturer of bulk penicillin, has also for the first time operated in the black.

Despite the fact that Fermenta is an expansive and profitable company, institutional investors remain leery. Over 82 percent of total share capital is held by about 100,000 individual shareholders. Some small shareholders buy Fermenta shares, selling for about 7 kronor each, almost as if they were lottery tickets.

Fermenta's Changing Revenue Structure



Source: Company reports *projection
International Herald Tribune

G-7 Holds Talks Amid Rumors of Japan Rate Rise

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Financial officials of the Group of Seven industrialized nations met in Nagoya on Wednesday amid mounting speculation that the Bank of Japan is seeking a reconfirmation of interest-rate policy coordination before raising its official discount rate.

Tokyo's apparent intention is to get the maximum impact from a rate increase by asking the United States and West Germany to ease rates at the same time, financial analysts said. The Japanese government is concerned about the weakened yen and the inflationary impact of price increases that will eventually result from it.

But analysts said that while the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, the West German Bundesbank and other central banks were likely to continue intervening in currency markets to stem the dollar's rise, such cooperation is unlikely to extend to the interest-rate front.

The Wednesday meeting was attended by vice finance ministers of France, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan. Officials of lower rank represented the United States and West Germany.

An official in attendance, reached early Thursday, declined to comment on the nature of the talks except to say that since David Mulford, undersecretary of the U.S. Treasury, was not present, it was understood that nothing of substance would be accomplished.

The meeting came amid conflicting reports on the Bank of Japan's immediate intentions. Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading financial daily, said in a report published Wednesday that the central bank had decided Tuesday to raise its discount rate, which it charges on loans to commercial banks. The report said the rate would be increased from 4.25 percent to either 5 percent or 5.25 percent.

An increase of three-quarters of a percentage point has already been widely discounted in Tokyo's foreign-exchange and stock markets.

Other reports Wednesday evening, however, said that the Bank of Japan was not currently contemplating any rate increase. They quoted unnamed Bank of Japan officials.

Open disputes between the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry on the interest-rate issue have contributed to unusual instability in Tokyo markets over the past two weeks.

On Wednesday, the Nikkei index of 225 industrial stocks closed at 33,362.34, a loss of 428.74 points, or 1.27 percent, from the previous session.

The dollar ended at 150.75 against the yen, a gain of 1.25 yen from Tuesday's Tokyo close and its highest level since mid-1989. The dollar rose still further in London, but by the close of New York trad-

See TALKS, Page 14

Leaders Plan Special Money Talks in April

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan and their opposite numbers in other Group of Seven industrialized powers will hold a special meeting in Paris on April 7 in an effort to strengthen the international monetary coordination process.

It will be the first meeting of the group since the upheavals in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Brady suggested the special meeting during a swing around West and East European capitals last week, where he made the argument that European financial officials — preoccupied with the changes on their own continent — needed to refocus attention on global economic issues.

The meeting, which will bring together officials from the United States, France, Britain, Japan, West Germany, Canada and Italy, will take place just a month ahead of one regularly scheduled for Washington on May 7, in conjunction with the spring meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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[illegible]

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
37½	26	AAR	.48	1.7	16	9093	28⅛	27	27½	—4⅛
9¾	8½	ACM n	1.26	13.6	—	70	9¼	9⅛	9¼	—
11⅜	10½	ACMIn	1.26	11.5	—	413	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
9⅝	7⅝	ACM M n	1.01	12.6	—	475	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
12⅝	11½	ACMMM			—	483	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	—⅛
11½	10	ACM Sc	1.26	11.6	—	1180	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—¼
9¾	8¼	ACMSp	1.01	11.1	—	339	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
22¼	13	AL Lab	.16	.7	21	83	22	21⅞	21⅞	—¼
4⅞	3⅛	AMCA	.12e	3.7	41	25	3¼	3¼	3¼	—
6¼	3⅜	AM Intl			12	1786	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
23⅝	16⅜	AM In pf	2.00	12.0	—	39	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—
107¼	52½	AMR			9	6374	62⅝	61⅞	62⅛	—½
27	25	ANR pf	2.67	10.6	—	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	—½
5½	3⅜	ARX			—	47	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	—
72¾	39	ASA	3.00e	5.8	—	1674	51⅞	50¾	51⅛	—1¼
70⅝	50⅝	AbtLab	1.40	2.2	17	2511	65¼	64⅛	64⅝	—¼
17⅛	11¼	Abitibi g	.50	—	—	374	13⅛	13	13⅛	+¼
13	8⅞	AcmeC	.40	4.1	11	366	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—
9¾	6⅝	AcmeE	.32	3.6	11	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—
38½	27	Acuson			22	2142	34⅝	34	34½	+⅝
16½	12⅞	AdaEx	2.06e	13.1	—	73	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	+⅛
15⅝	7¼	Adobe			—	28	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+¼
20¼	16⅝	Adob pf	1.84	9.6	—	65	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+¼
21⅝	19⅝	Adob pf	2.40	11.3	—	82	21⅞	21¼	21¼	—⅛
10½	6⅞	AMD			6	2530	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
35	28¼	AMD pf	3.00	10.2	—	105	30¼	29½	29½	—½
10⅛	5	Advest	.16	2.6	8	314	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
62½	48½	AetnLf	2.76	5.5	9	1812	50⅝	50	50¼	—¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
35⅝	21⅜	BurlNth	1.20	3.5	11	855	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	—
53⅝	39⅝	BrlRsc	.44e	1.5	43	2230	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	—
21	17¼	BurnPP	1.36	7.5	17	57	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+¼
14⅛	6½	Buyinld		—	19	12360	11⅜	10½	10⅞	+2
		C								
40⅝	26	CBI In	.40	1.5	27	928	39	38⅝	38⅝	—¼
221	167½	CBS	4.40	2.4	16	177	183⅝	182½	182¾	—1
3⅝	2⅛	CCX		—	—	7	3⅛	3	3	—
18½	10⅝	CDI s		—	13	358	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
8	5	CF Inco	1.00	18.2	—	120	5½	5⅜	5½	—⅛
66⅝	45¼	CIGNA	3.04	6.0	7	x1637	51½	50⅝	51	—¼
10	6⅜	CIGHI	1.08	14.9	—	611	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—
28½	15	CML		—	—	366	18¼	17½	18	+⅜
39⅝	24	CMS Eng	.20e	.6	9	1926	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+½
17⅝	6½	CMS Enh		—	4	232	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
108¾	58¾	CNA Fn		—	8	329	76⅝	74⅝	75⅝	—½
12⅜	10⅝	CNAI	1.24	10.6	9	91	11⅞	11¼	11¾	—⅛
74	50¼	CPC	1.80	2.7	16	1227	66⅝	65¾	66	—
34⅝	21⅛	CPI	.48	1.7	14	119	28	27⅝	27¾	—
9⅝	7⅜	CRI IMI	.13e	1.5	—	401	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
13⅞	11½	CRI Liq	.24e	1.8	—	139	13¼	12⅞	13	—⅛
21⅞	14¼	CRSS s	.12	.6	14	191	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	—¼
38⅝	29⅝	CSX	1.40	4.1	8	2296	34⅝	34	34⅛	—⅛
25⅞	20¼	CTS	.75	3.5	8	14	21½	21¼	21½	+⅛
16⅝	9⅞	CUC Int		—	—	1281u	16½	16	16½	+½
29¾	21⅞	CbIWr n	.19e	.7	—	717	27	26⅝	26⅞	+¼
16⅜	6⅝	Cbltrn n		—	—	99	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	—¼
45	31⅞	Cabot	1.04	3.1	75	73	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	—⅛
17½	15⅝	CbtOG n		—	—	169	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
43¼	20⅝	Caesar		—	11	637	22⅝	22¼	22½	+⅛
30½	14⅞	CalFed	1.40	8.2	5	795	17⅛	16⅝	17	—¼
4½	2⅝	CalRE	.40e	16.8	—	21	2⅝	2½	2½	—
3½	1/16	CalRE wt		—	—	240	1/16	1/16	1/16	—
18⅝	12⅞	Callhn		—	—	69	16⅞	16⅝	16½	—¼
30⅜	24⅝	Calmat	.64	2.2	11	43	28⅝	28½	28½	—
3¼	⅝	Calton		—	—	55	¾	⅝	¾	—
1⅛	½	CmpR g				274	9/16	½	9/16	—
60⅝	30½	CampSp	1.00	2.1	174	680	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	—½
24⅝	18	CdnPc g	.92	—	—	1686	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
6¼	1⅝	CanlCo		—	—	23	2⅛	2	2⅛	+¼
9½	3¼	CnlCa pf	1.30	26.7	—	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
574	386½	CapCits	.20	—	18	282	510	504	504	—1

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96% EFFICIENT

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
9¾	7⅛	PPrIT	1.14	15.2	—	3721	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
		Q-R								
15⅛	7⅝	QMS		—	16	1301u	15¼	14½	15	+⅝
1	1/32	Qantel			—	160	1/32	1/32	1/32	—
68⅝	45⅛	QuakrO	1.40	3.0	19	2813	47⅝	46⅞	47⅛	+⅝
18⅝	11½	QuakSC	.80	6.2	29	422	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
19	11½	Quanex	.40	2.8	8	261	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
55⅞	20	Quantum		—	7	7657	20⅛d	19⅛	19⅝	—1
13½	11	QstVl	1.20a	9.2	—	163	13	12⅞	13	
14⅝	9⅝	QstVC		—	—	137	13⅝	13⅜	13½	—
39⅝	31½	Questar	1.92	5.2	15	294	37⅛	36⅝	37	
18¼	11¼	QkReily	.28a	1.9	13	90	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
11⅞	9⅝	RAC In	1.20a	11.6	—	95	10½	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
5⅝	1⅞	RAC	.56e	17.2	325	234	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
10⅝	6⅞	RLI Co	.40	4.0	7	64	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
19¼	11¼	ROC Fd	.38e	3.0	—	908	13½	12½	12⅝	—⅛
8⅝	5¼	RPC		—	18	55	7⅛	6⅞	7	
6½	5⅝	RPS	.81e	13.5		105	6	5⅞	6	—
85⅝	49¼	Racal	.26e	.4	41	2438	62⅝	61⅞	61¼	—⅞
5⅝	2½	Radice n		—	—	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
101½	77¾	RalsPur	1.85	2.3	15	1470	82¼	81½	81¾	—⅛
6⅛	5⅛	RangrO		—	32	6142	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
39¼	25½	Raycm	.32	1.2	34	287	26⅝	26½	26⅝	—⅛
19⅛	13¼	RJamF	.24	1.2	8	250	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
26½	18	Rayonr	3.40	14.7	7	183	24⅝	24¼	24½	—⅛
3¼	½	viRaytc		—		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
85	60	Raythn	2.20	3.6	8	1318	61⅞	60⅝	61⅛	—⅞
23½	21	RdrDg n		—	—	2152	23½	23	23	—⅛
5	⁵⁄₁₆	RdgB n		—	—	90	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
17	14⅛	REIT	1.38	9.5	10	43	14⅝	14½	14½	—
12⅝	5½	RecnEq		—	—	28	6½	6⅜	6½	—
20	12¼	Reebok	.30	1.6	12	5728	18⅝	18¼	18½	+⅛
½	1/16	Regal		—	—	13	1/32	1/32	1/32	—1/32
9¾	6⅛	RegiFn	.29e	3.5	—	37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
15⅝	12½	ReichTe	1.76a	12.2	8	16	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
6⅞	4⅝	RelGrp	.32	6.4	17	197	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
24⅞	16¼	Rexcol n	.27e	1.2	—	2289	23	22⅝	22⅝	
52⅜	42⅝	RepNY	1.32	2.7	234	223	49⅝	49	49⅝	+⅛
13⅝	1⅝	Rxene		—	8	86	2½	2⅜	2½	
33⅞	19¼	RayRev	.80	3.8	9	106	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
60⅝	48½	RevAll	1.80	3.3	6	1586	55½	54½	54⅞	—⅝
46¼	34	RhP pfC		—	—	55	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+⅛
19	14⅝	RhP pfA		—	—	14	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
22	16½	RhnPl n		—	—	80	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
41⅛	29½	RiteAid	.90	2.7	13	455	33⅝	33	33	—⅛
1/32	⅛	RvrOak		—	—	8	1/32	1/32	1/32	—

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
28⅝	16½	SwtGas	1.40	8.3	8	342	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
64⅝	43⅝	SwBell	2.60	4.6	16	2564	57⅝	56⅝	57	—⅛
33¼	19⅝	SwEnr	.56	1.9	18	86	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+⅛
31⅝	25¼	SwtPS	2.20	7.4	11	188	29⅝	29½	29⅝	—⅛
43¼	32½	Sovran	1.80	5.1	8	190	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	—⅛
37	10⅝	Spain	.98e	4.4	—	43	22⅝	22	22⅛	—⅛
12⅝	4	Sparton	.13t	—	—	23	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Sprague	.05e	.9	—	98	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+⅛
45¼	23¼	Sprines	1.20	3.3	18	214	36¼	35	36¼	+1⅛
62⅝	49	SquarD	2.20	3.9	14	805	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—⅛
19⅝	11½	StBPnt		—	26	45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	StdCm	.52	5.1	—	41	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7¼	StFdBk	.40	4.5	6	171	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
20	12⅝	StMotr	.32	2.5	11	30	12⅝d	12½	12⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12¼	StdPac	2.35e	16.5	4	374	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 48

AtlRichfld
CUC Intl
EGG Inc
IngRand
McDer 220pf
NicoletInst
OregonStl
St JosLP
SunDist
TrnGPL 864p
AtlRh 280pr
Chubb
Gillette
Jorgensen
McDermInt
NordRsc
Potlatch
SchwbCh
TRW 450pr
UDC Devl
AutoData
DeereCo
GtfSU 440pf
LibertyCo
McDrmInt wt
NorskHyd s
QMS Inc
SiliconGph
Tenneco
UnTexEx
Boeing s
EMC Cp
HomeDepot s
Marshlnd
NatPresto
NorthTeL
RaymdJames
StorageTch s
Texaco
UnivFds s

NEW LOWS 17

ColesMyer
DreyStrMu n
Litton Ind
Rymer pf
WestpacBk pf
ConsFrght
FedPap 120p
OHM Cp
StdMotr
ContBk all p
FoothillGp
PaineWeb pf
SymblTch
DeltaWood
FurrsBish
Quantum
VanKmpMuy s

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

AmTr-orc prm
Dnmk Nk wt
NAVacne n
SalNik f92wt
StudLn wt93
Weathfrd pf
AmTr-chv prm
Ford wty91
Portage
Seitel
SupTeltk n
BT Nik wt
Ford wtY93
ResurgCom
Selas Corp
TeamInc
Citicp wtY91
GW Util
SalNik f93wt
SterlSoft
ThermCard s

NEW LOWS 15

Cablevsn
GTI Corp
Int Proteins
USP RE
ClfPst 250p
GelmanSci
JanBell
UnicorpAmer
FlexBd
GenovDrg
Pittway A
VircoMf
FlaRock
IntPwMach
Riverbnd

RUSSELL BAKER
IN THE IHT EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
URBANE WIT AT ITS SATIRICAL BEST

هذا من الأصل

U.K. Says Fayeds Lied in Buying Harrods

Reuters

LONDON — A British government report declared Wednesday that the Egyptian owners of London's famous Harrods department store lied "on a grand scale" about their wealth and background when they bought the store in 1985.

The 752-page document supported allegations made against Mohamed and Ali Fayed by Roland (Tiny) Rowland, head of Lonrho PLC, the trading conglomerate that was foiled in its attempts to buy the store chain that includes Harrods.

"They repeatedly lied to us about their family background, their early business life and their wealth," the Department of Trade and Industry report said.

Lonrho said it would seek substantial damages over what it says was harm done to the company over the failed bid for House of Fraser PLC, the parent of Harrods.

Nicholas Ridley, the trade and industry secretary, said in a statement to Parliament after publication of the report that it would not be in the public interest to begin legal proceedings to disqualify the Fayeds as directors of a public company.

"Anyone who reads the report can decide for himself what they think of the conduct of those involved," Mr. Ridley said.

Lonrho's chairman, Sir Edward du Cann, said the conglomerate would take its fight to a civil court and use the report's findings as evidence. He said lawyers were considering what additional action the company might take.

The report found that the Fayed brothers had misrepresented themselves to regulatory authorities and shareholders when they bought House of Fraser for £615 million ($1.01 billion at current rates).

They were not from a family that made a fortune in Egyptian cotton, but rather were sons of a teacher from a poor area of Alexandria, the report said.

A spokesman for the Fayeds dismissed the report as inept and unjust. "In simple terms, they did not give us a fair hearing," said Michael Cole, a House of Fraser director.

At one flashpoint in the bitter takeover war a year ago, the Observer, the Sunday newspaper owned by Lonrho, printed a leaked copy of the department's report in an unprecedented midweek edition. A court ordered police to seize all copies.

Mr. Rowland's attempts to buy Harrods were scuppered repeatedly by monopolies authorities. But just four months after a frustrated Lonrho sold its 29 percent stake in House of Fraser to the Fayeds, the Egyptians bid successfully for the company.

The brothers claimed at the time that they were worth more than $1 billion. The government report said the source of their wealth was unclear, though it was likely they used their association with the world's richest man, the Sultan of Brunei, to fund the bid.

House of Fraser's Mr. Cole denied that Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah had bankrolled the brothers, saying: "The answer now and forever is no."

In the report, the Trade Department inspectors Hugh Aldous and Sir Henry Brooke wrote, "We are of the very clear opinion that none of the activities of the Al-Fayeds of which we have been told generated sufficient cash for the Al-Fayeds to have been in a position to acquire House of Fraser, or any substantial part of it, with their own funds."

The Fayeds replied in a statement: "You would think — would you not — that if there was some mystery figure behind the scenes who was the real beneficial owner of House of Fraser, he or she might by now have shown himself or herself, or hinted that he or she was the proud owner of Europe's biggest department store group and proprietor of its most celebrated and prestigious component — Harrods itself."

The report said the misleading information was given greater credibility by officials because it was repeated by their reputable financial advisors, who took what their clients said at face value.

"In our opinion they did not take sufficient steps to check the accuracy of what they were told," said the report.

> **'They repeatedly lied to us about their family background, their early business life and their wealth.'**
>
> **Department of Trade and Industry**

British Gas Targets Canadian Utility

Reuters

LONDON — British Gas PLC on Wednesday made a bid for Consumers Gas Co. of Canada, renewing its assault on the North American market in an offer that values the Canadian concern at 1.1 billion Canadian dollars ($927 million).

British Gas said that GW Utilities Ltd., which owns 82 percent of Consumers Gas, had advised that it would tender all its shares to the cash offer, which is pitched at 34 Canadian dollars a share.

The transaction is subject to regulatory approval, principally by Investment Canada and the Ontario government, based on the review and recommendation of the Ontario Energy Board. The process could take several months.

British Gas supplies natural gas throughout Britain and has pursued a policy of expansion at home and overseas since its privatization in late 1986.

In late 1987, the company bought 33 percent of Canada's Bow Valley Industries. Among its acquisitions since then were the international oil and gas interests of the U.S. concern, Tenneco Inc.

Robert Evans, the chairman and chief executive of British Gas, said of the bid: "We understand the business of Consumers Gas. We operate in the same core business of gas distribution."

He saw the linkage being positive for both companies and said Consumers Gas will continue to be managed from Toronto. The offer, Mr. Evans added, reflects a confidence in the long-term economic and business climate in Canada, and will allow British Gas and Consumers Gas to exchange skills, technology and experience.

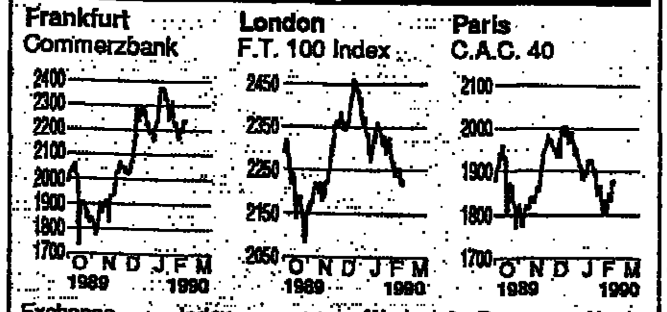
The price per Consumers Gas share will be increased for interest calculated at an annual 13.2 percent net of dividends from Aug. 20, until the shares are taken up and paid for. However, either party can cancel the arrangement if approvals have not been received by the end of 1990.

In the year ended March 31, 1989, British Gas had sales of £7.5 billion ($12.4 billion) and net earnings of £900 million. Its shares are quoted in London, Tokyo, Toronto and as American Depositary Receipts in New York.

Consumers Gas distributes natural gas to more than one million customers in south-central Ontario, Western Quebec and northern New York State. In the year that ended in September 1989 it reported revenue of £920 million and net income of £52 million.

British Gas shares were unchanged after its announcement, trading at 212 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS General	109.30	107.40	+1.77
Brussels	Stock Index	5862.83	5807.88	+0.95
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2246.50	2223.10	+1.05
Frankfurt	DAX	1844.72	1822.22	+1.23
Helsinki	UNITAS	654.40	654.40	0.00
London	Financial Times 30	1757.00	1745.70	+0.65
London	FT-SE 100	2230.30	2216.00	+0.65
Madrid	General Index	271.66	271.15	+0.19
Milan	MIB	970	972	-0.21
Paris	CAC 40	1880.57	1872.30	+0.44
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1117.40	1130.00	-1.12
Zurich	SBS	N.Q.	636.60	-

Sources: AFP

International Herald Tribune

DG Bank Says Bond Dispute Settled, but French Dissent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — DG Bank of West Germany announced Wednesday that it had reached agreement with nine French banks, ending a multimillion-dollar dispute over bond dealings, but the French banks denied the matter was settled.

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank said in a statement, "The main contents of the agreement are that the technical settlement of the business ... has been conclusively resolved." It said the parties had agreed to settle claims for damages within 12 months.

This would allow investigations currently underway by West German public prosecutors to be taken into account.

But in Paris, a representative for the French banks, Patrick Combes of the Viel Finances group, said after a meeting of more than four hours that "proposals from DG Bank are not satisfactory."

The dispute over dealings has flared because of a steep fall in bond prices since the deals were made. DG Bank has said the French banks stand to lose 560 million Deutsche marks ($330 million).

DG Bank says it was the victim of fraud and is suing a former employee. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Lufthansa to Buy 26% Of East German Carrier

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG has signed a letter of intent to take a 26 percent share in East Germany's state-owned Interflug airline for an undisclosed price, a spokesman for the West German carrier said Wednesday.

According to the spokesman, who asked not to be named, the two companies reached a preliminary agreement "earlier this week," but details had still to be finalized.

He said closer links with Interflug did not mean a merger was on the cards with the wealthy West German carrier, controlled 51 percent by the state.

The letter of intent specifically allows Interflug to develop new routes on its own and the Eastern company's employees would also be guaranteed their jobs, the spokesman said.

East Germany's Communist-led interim government has been moving to open up its economy and make it more compatible with its powerful capitalist neighbor's, but a full foreign investment code has not been fixed.

A spokeswoman at the East German transport ministry said this week that no final accords could be signed with Lufthansa in any sector, until Interflug workers had voted next week on whether they wanted cooperation with the Western airline.

The airlines have been negotiating closer cooperation since last fall. They already have agreed to work together in reservation systems, pilot training, airline catering and charter flights.

Media reports have suggested Interflug might lease 17 Boeing 737-200s from Lufthansa in 1992, as the West German carrier phases in new planes.

Although strapped for capital, the East German company has also expressed interest in buying jets from Airbus Industrie to replace its ageing Soviet-built fleet.

■ Mercedes in Accord

Mercedes-Benz AG said Wednesday that it had agreed to long-term cooperation with an East German truck maker, VEB IFA-Kombinat Nutzkraftwagen, Reuters reported from Stuttgart.

Mercedes, which is the automotive unit of Daimler-Benz AG, said details of the agreement would be publicized after it was signed on Monday in West Berlin.

Daimler has been negotiating for months with IFA to agree on cooperation in manufacturing trucks of up to 14 tons.

PolyGram Profit Climbs by 27%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — PolyGram NV, the recorded music subsidiary of the Dutch-based Philips group, said Wednesday it had a record net profit in 1989 of 333 million guilder ($175 million), up 27 percent from 1988.

Sales were up 20 percent, to 4.1 billion guilder, also a record for the company.

PolyGram is 80 percent owned by NV Philips, the Dutch conglomerate, after 20 percent of its share capital was floated on the Amsterdam and New York Stock Exchanges in mid-December. The results released Wednesday are the first reported since then.

PolyGram will pay Philips a 100 million guilder interim dividend, but nothing more for 1989.

David Fine, chairman of PolyGram, said in London the company's market share would increase further following the recent acquisitions of Island Records in Britain and Los Angeles-based A & M Records Inc.

"The recent acquisitions gave us a trump card in the U.S. in addition to the strong hand we already have in Europe," Mr. Fine said.

The results included six months' results for Island Records, which has so far shown a loss. PolyGram finalized the acquisition of A & M, also of the United States, in January.

PolyGram's main popular music labels are Polydor, Island and Mercury, while its classical music interests include Deutsche Grammophon, Decca-/London and Philips Classics. The company controls 45 percent of the world classical music market, and is the No. 3 record and music company worldwide.

It sold 270 million compact discs, cassette tapes and records last year, against 240 million the previous year, with compact discs accounting for 37 percent of the total, up from 29 percent, and cassettes 43 percent.

(AFP, Reuters)

Veba's Group Net Profit Rose 13.6% Last Year

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Veba AG, the diversified West German utility, announced Wednesday that provisional group net profit rose 13.6 percent, to 1.25 billion Deutsche marks ($737 million) in 1989, from 1.10 billion DM the year before.

Veba said it expects continued satisfactory business in 1990, noting that the 1989 result was lifted in particular by its oil division.

French-Polish Magazine Proposed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Groupe Expansion SA, the French company that publishes 25 economic periodicals in Western Europe, on Thursday announced that it was breaking into the East European market through a joint venture with a Polish publication.

Eurexpansion SA, in which it has a majority stake, is linking up with Zarzadzanie I Bankow, publisher of the financial weekly Gazeta Bankowa, to jointly produce Gazeta.

Other shareholders of Eurexpansion include Belgium's Mediafina, Class Editori of Italy, and Dow Jones Inc. of the United States.

The Polish magazine will make use of Expansion's editorial and marketing know-how and will tap into the French group's information network, according to a statement issued here by the Paris-based company.

The agreement marks the first time the publishing industry has taken advantage of a new Polish law allowing foreign companies to hold a majority in joint ventures.

Under the terms of the accord, Eurexpansion will hold 51 percent of the venture, while Zarzadzanie will have 49 percent.

The president of Zarzadzanie, Josef Sniecinski, said that with help from Eurexpansion he hopes to double Gazeta Bankowa's circulation of 22,000. It hopes to double the 16 pages it prints each week and will continue to carry foreign exchange and commodity prices, analyses of government policies, and profiles of emerging Polish companies.

The company plans to launch a Soviet edition of Gazeta in the last quarter of this year, providing local free-market prices in Russian.

Eurexpansion's president Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, who signed the agreement, hopes to extend his group's influence to the rest of reforming Eastern Europe.

On Tuesday another French publishing company, Robert Hersant's Socpresse, announced that it would launch two business periodicals in a joint venture with two Soviet companies.

(AP, Reuters)

First Commercial Bank Opens in East Germany

Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany's first commercial bank, Deutsche Kreditbank AG, will open April 1, the central bank said Wednesday.

The bank will take over from the central bank in financing industry and will provide banking services to the public. It will reduce central bank's role to monetary policy and banking supervision.

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(CDR's)

The Board of Directors of Hitachi, Ltd. announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on **March 30, 1990 (3:00 p.m. Tokyo time)** will be entitled to receive a 5% free distribution of shares of its common stock. Consequently the undersigned designated **div. cp. no. 35 p. the CDR's for the 5% free distribution.** The new CDRs will only be available in a denomination of 000 shs. In Japan the shares are traded ex-bonus as from March 27, 1990.

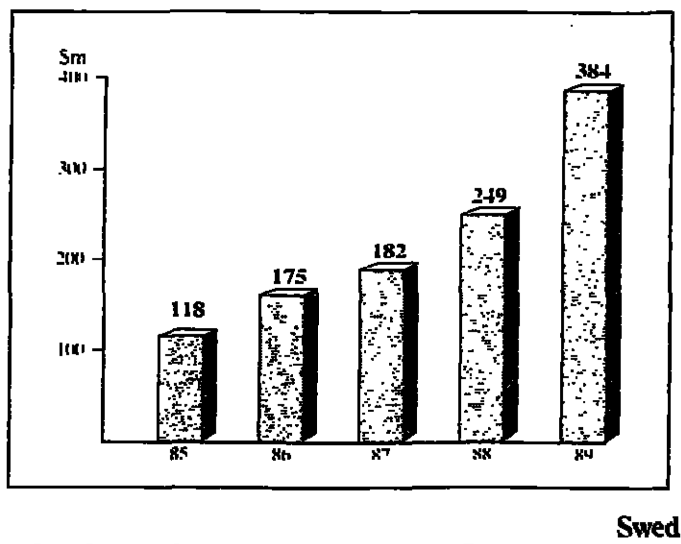
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, March 6, 1990.

SKF 1989 Results

SKF is the world leader in the rolling bearing industry, with a market share of approximately 20%. The product range also includes cutting tools and other precision engineered products.

SKF profits increase 63%



Year ended December 31, 1989	Increase	Swedish Kronor	Dollar equivalent
Income after financial income and expense	+63%	2,470m	384m
Earnings per share	+56%	14,15	2.20
Proposed dividend per share	+21%	4.25	0.66
Return on capital employed increased to 20%			

In accordance with the longer term strategic goals to balance manufacturing with sales in each major market of the world, SKF is making a major investment in a rolling bearing factory in Malaysia which will commence production in 1991.

For a copy of the 1989 Annual Report please contact SKF Group Public Affairs S-415 50, Göteborg, Sweden. Tel +46 (31) 371000.

SKF is traded with the symbol SKF RY on the NASDAQ national list. All the figures have been converted from Swedish kronor.
Average rate of exchange for 1989: $1US dollar = 6.44 Skr.

AB SKF

SKF

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sony 'Palmtop' Will Read

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Wednesday it soon will begin selling a small, keyboardless computer that can read words written with a pen on its screen.

"We consider this an epoch-making product, like the Walkman tape player," a Sony official said. "We think it's revolutionary and will create a new computer culture."

The book-size computer, which weighs 1.3 kilograms (2.8 pounds), has the same screen resolution, or detail, as a McIntosh computer, Sony officials said. It comes with built-in software that displays a row of easily recognizable symbols on the screen and has extensive graphic capabilities.

"This is a real computer, but unlike other computers, anyone can begin using it the minute they take it home," said a Sony official.

The computer, named the Palmtop PCT-500, is equipped with a special pen that is used to point to the desired function diagram on the built-in flat screen, which opens to create a writing surface.

In word processing, the pen is used to write text on the screen, which the computer recognizes through a handwriting recognition system that uses "fuzzy logic."

"Fuzzy logic" allows computers to reason more like humans. Instead of being limited to "yes or no" answers, the computer can process information like "shorter" or "wider."

The computer is capable of recognizing English letters and more than 3,500 Japanese characters.

A "personal information management" software system can be used to keep schedules and addresses and create memos or reports.

In technical terms, the computer has a 16-bit processor and 320 kilobytes of built-in RAM memory which can store about 110 pages of information, Sony said.

With an optional adaptor, the PCT-500 can send and receive fax messages to any fax machine, Sony said. The computer comes with a built-in auto dialer and can digitally record up to eight seconds of sound. It also has a standard computer interface.

Sony said the computer will be introduced in Japan on April 1 for 198,000 yen ($1,320).

"We plan to sell it overseas, but the current software is written entirely in Japanese, so we need to develop a new software system for the foreign market," an official said.

CHIPS: *NEC and AT&T Link Up to Develop Products*

(Continued from first finance page)

closely related for years, but this appears to be the first agreement in which NEC will be directing its technology back to AT&T on a large scale.

NEC's vice president, Tomihiro Matsumura, said the agreement marks a new era of cooperation between U.S. and Japanese companies, Agence France-Presse reported. "The partnership will provide us with an effective form of resource-sharing," he said, adding that "today's semiconductor industry is becoming too complex for one company to handle by itself."

Mr. Matsumura said NEC planned to boost its purchases of U.S. chips in the near future from the current level of 20 percent of total purchases to 24 percent.

Charles Elliott, an electronics analyst with the Goldman Sachs investment firm, told The Associated Press that "it makes sense for AT&T as a big semiconductor user to go to NEC, a big semiconductor producer." He added, "AT&T is also a big semiconductor developer, and it makes sense for AT&T to design and NEC to produce."

■ AT&T in Card Talks

Industry sources said Wednesday that AT&T is negotiating to issue credit cards that would combine its current telephone charge cards with MasterCard and Visa bank cards, the Associated Press reported from New York.

Under the plan, AT&T would issue so-called "affinity" credit cards through a Georgia bank to a group of its existing phone-card holders. The cards could be used to charge AT&T long-distance calls as well as the goods and services traditionally purchased with bank cards.

Productivity In U.S. Rose 0.9% in '89

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Productivity in the manufacturing sector of the U.S. economy grew 2.8 percent last year, but overall productivity improved just 0.9 percent, the worst showing since 1982, the government said Wednesday.

The 0.9 percent increase in productivity — defined as output per hour of work — was less than half the 2 percent gain recorded in 1988, the Labor Department said in a report that matched or varied only slightly from the department's earlier estimates.

In addition to signs of slumping productivity in the overall economy, the report showed that hourly labor costs — a major inflation measure for businesses — escalated significantly, jumping 5.4 percent, up from 4.7 percent in 1988 and also the biggest increase since the 1981-82 recession.

Productivity for the fourth quarter grew at an annual rate of 0.2 percent, down sharply from the 2.4 percent gain of the previous quarter.

Analysts have blamed part of last year's poor productivity performance on an overall slowdown in the economic growth.

Since the end of the 1981-82 recession, productivity growth has averaged 1.8 percent a year. While a slight improvement over the 1.2 percent average growth in the 1970s, it was still far below the 3.3 percent rate of increase posted in the two decades following World War II.

West German Trade Surplus Up Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West Germany's economy, Europe's biggest, made a strong start to 1990, marking sharp rises in its trade surplus and industrial output in January, official data showed Wednesday.

The Federal Statistics Office said West Germany's January trade surplus rose more than 8 percent from a year earlier, to 12.8 billion Deutsche marks ($7.5 billion).

The January 1989 surplus was 11.8 billion DM.

Industrial production for the month rose 1.7 percent from December and was 4.3 percent higher than in January 1989, the Economics Ministry said.

The ministry also sharply revised downward its earlier estimate for December, saying that industrial production rose 1 percent, and not 2.5 percent as previous announced.

The construction sector showed a sharp rise in January, up 23.5 percent, largely attributable to the mild winter.

Economists had expected a much lower trade surplus and a more moderate rise in production. They said January's data proved that foreign demand for West Germany's high-quality engineering products was still booming.

"The trade surplus isn't showing any signs of shrinking," said Warren Oliver, an economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew Ltd. in London.

But the Kiel Institute, a leading West German economic research body, said the country's trade surplus would narrow this year from a record 134.7 billion DM in 1989, as foreign sales eased and greater domestic demand sucked in imports.

Ulrich Hombrecher, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf, noted that data released Tuesday showed foreign orders for West German goods fell 8 percent in January.

Exports rose 11 percent in January to 50.4 billion DM, while imports were up 12 percent to 38.6 billion DM.

"The slowdown in exports seen in the second half of 1989 seems to be over," said Hans-Jürgen Meltzer, an economist with Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt.

Jürgen Pfister, chief economist at Commerzbank, said that export growth was likely to continue throughout the year, but below the January level.

"A growth of 8 or 9 percent in real terms is more likely," he said.

The current account balance showed a 10.8 billion DM surplus in January, down 4.5 percent from the 11.3 billion DM in January last year. The current account includes merchandise trade as well as nonmerchandise items. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Soviet Role in Bank Agreed

Reuters

PARIS — Western governments have agreed upon limits on how much the Soviet Union will be permitted to borrow from a new bank financing East Europe's economic recovery, a senior French official said Wednesday.

This agreement should remove the main stumbling-block in negotiations to create the bank. The talks are due to resume in Paris on March 10 and 11.

Western officials have been seeking the right formula to prevent the Soviet Union's borrowing needs from swamping the claims of smaller East European economies.

The French said experts from the seven richest Western nations, known as the Group of Seven, had agreed on a two-stage process.

"The problem with the Soviet Union has been settled on the basis of giving them a maximum percentage of total loans in two separate phases," he said.

The plan involves setting a first percentage ceiling, to come into effect when the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development begins operations, and a second ceiling to come into effect later.

The official declined to give specific details ahead of the Paris meeting.

President François Mitterrand of France proposed the bank last year when communist rule began crumbling in East Europe and new leaders pledged to adopt Western-style political systems to revive their economies.

The official disclosed that Mr. Mitterrand's closest advisor, the economist Jacques Attali, was France's candidate to become the bank's first chief executive.

Mexico Plans to Sell Off 2 Leading Steel Concerns

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Mexico announced plans Wednesday to sell the nation's two leading steel companies as part of a sweeping denationalization program.

A statement from the Planning and Budget Ministry said the decision to denationalize Altos Hornos de Mexico and the Lazaro-Cardenas Las Truchas steel complex was in keeping with a worldwide trend toward private-sector control of the steel industry.

Altos Hornos is the largest steel concern in Mexico and is listed among the country's top 10 businesses.

The decision to sell the steel companies follows earlier announcements of government plans to denationalize the state-run telephone company Telmex, two leading copper mining companies, parts of the state food distribution chain Conasupo and the country's largest insurance firm, Aseguradora Mexicana.

The government already has sold its interest in the nation's two international airlines.

The denationalizations are part of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's program to cut government control over the economy.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

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The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), an internationally funded, non-profit research institute dedicated to the improvement of the production and consumption of vegetables in the tropics, is accepting applications for the following staff positions:

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Tel: (33-1) 45.55.91.73.
Fax: (33-1) 47.05.33.49.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHERS required for part time position. Tel: Paris 40.13.34.09

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

AN EXPANDING COMPANY is looking for professional people to train Business English and Communication Skills. Native English speakers with work papers only. Tel Paris 4206 6615.

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel. Cybelle Langue at Paris (1) 42.89.18.26 (13h - 18h).

REQUIRED URGENTLY: ENGLISH teachers with EFL qualifications and/or experience and driver's licence. Call, E.L.E.: 42.64.76.24 (Paris).

URGENT. LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME English teacher; 28-35 years old with commercial experience. Write to: Wadmill, 8 rue Cimarosa, 75116 Paris.

TEFL TRAINED, native speakers to teach English, full or part-time. Plaisir Formation, Paris SW suburb 3481 1414

TEFL TEACHERS with working papers urgently required. Telephone: Paris 45 00 59 60.

ENGLISH TEACHER REQUIRED for 15-20 hours/week. Executive level Language Training. Call (33) 46.51.06.70

International Herald Tribune ads work

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

EUROPEAN SALES DIRECTOR

Who understands the importance of people skills in corporate success

c.£35,000 + bonus + car **South London**

Stimulating sales growth through agents demands a particular set of commercial skills, while managing a small UK based domestic sales force requires a different, yet equally professional, approach. The common threads are highly developed interpersonal skills, systematic planning and the constant vision of long term goals which will allow European activities to integrate with global corporate strategies. The company, a US based subsidiary of one of the UK's largest multinationals, dominates its sector with intriguingly conceptual products, for which there is enormous, yet only partially tapped, potential. The culture is commercially entrepreneurial, yet there is a strong emphasis on corporate teamwork, both locally and internationally. Established sales management experience, probably in services or capital goods, with a significant continental emphasis will be important, as will fluency in more than one European language. The best candidates, probably in their thirties, with the intellect usually associated with a degree, will already realise that the greatest sales success (and the most fun!) comes through working with people. Spending over half their time away from the UK base to do just that will therefore attract rather than deter them. Please send full career details, quoting reference WE 0051, to Dave Denny, Ward Executive Limited, Academy House, 26-28 Sackville Street, London W1X 2QL. Tel: 01-439 4581.

WARD EXECUTIVE
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Executive Search & Selection

ACCOUNT MANAGER TRAVEL INDUSTRY

$ 30 - 40,000 base

Fast growing international credit card company needs experienced travel industry sales people to close contracts and represent customer to company. New organization, hot product. International travel and languages a must.

Send replies to Switzerland.
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Fast growing international credit card company looking for customer billing Director. System development and currency exchange rate experience a must. Chance to hire your own team and build your own system. Billings over 100 M ahead. Wild scene start. Only the brave and flexible need apply.

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Fast growing international telecommunications service company needs experienced professional to represent us to PTT's in 62 countries. Work includes getting our equipment approved and accepted, meeting all rules and regulations for business dealings, maintaining positive relationships, answering all inquiries, attending international conferences, representation at ITU and CCITT.

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Fast-growing international credit card company needs experienced person to be that magic combination of strategic marketplace thinker and practical contract closer. Chance to hire your own team. Ground floor Senior Management opportunity.

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EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

Leading manufacturer of medical endoscopes seeks an experienced sales manager to motivate and control a well-established network of national distributors.
Proven track record and multilingual capabilities are prime requisites.

Please send your career resume and salary requirements to:

Box 2721,
International Herald Tribune,
Friedrichstr. 15, D-6000, Frankfurt/M.

AFFLUENTS à la Bastille !
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Nous avons le plaisir de vous annoncer que nous nous installerons dans nos nouveaux locaux le Lundi 12 Mars 1990 à 9 h du matin.
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43, rue du Chemin-Vert 75011 PARIS - Tél. 47.00.68.68 - Fax : 47.00.98.60

TECHNICAL SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Lydall International, Inc. has a vacancy for a Technical Sales Representative in Europe.

The successful candidate will join a small team. Responsibility will be to sell Lydall's technologically advanced fiber based products to specialty industrial markets in Europe.

Applicant should be a college graduate and will benefit by having a sound technical background in applied science. Additionally, the applicant should have direct selling experience and be capable of working at his home or out of the Geneva office. Linguistic skills are important - especially English, German, and preferably Spanish. Field sales travel will be approximately 130 days per year. The applicant must be able to demonstrate expertise in the following areas: intercultural sensitivity, developing commercial relationships, and motivating others.

Write in confidence, with full C.V. and salary history, to:

LYDALL INTERNATIONAL, INC.
One Colonial Road, P.O. Box 151
Manchester, CT 06040 - U.S.A.

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS (ICARDA)

announces international senior staff positions for:

LEADER - CEREAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

and

CEREAL PHYSIOLOGIST

ICARDA, one of the 13 International Centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), works with national programs in West Asia and North Africa to develop sustainable improvements in dryland cereals, food legumes, pasture, forage and livestock production. The Center has an international mandate for barley, faba bean and lentil production improvement and, in association with CIMMYT, a regional mandate for bread and durum wheat improvement. ICARDA seeks highly qualified scientists to join a multi-disciplinary team of over 50 senior scientists and 600 technical and support staff.

Leader - Cereal Improvement Program: The Program Leader heads a research team of about 12 internationally recruited plant scientists breeders, physiologists, protectionists, and biotechnologists, including CIMMYT scientists as well as a number of professional supporting staff, visiting scientists and post-doctoral fellows, and coordinates all ICARDA's research activities related to genetic improvement of cereal crops. The incumbent will be expected to:

- Develop and implement research strategies to increase cereal productivity under rainfed conditions through the development of increased crop tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses;
- Produce technical reports and documentation as required;
- Evaluate staff and consult on salary and benefit levels;
- Develop and implement appropriate training activities for the Program;
- Disseminate, with the assistance of other ICARDA staff, research findings and appropriate technology;
- Establish links with relevant research institutions and research scientists, including those in biotechnology.
- Manage and adjust Program resources to ensure efficient execution of research and training activities within an established budget.

Candidates must have an earned Ph.D. in agriculture, preferably in crop breeding, agronomy or physiology; extensive international experience in agricultural development; sound agricultural research credentials; demonstrated experience in leading and motivating research teams; and managerial experience.

Cereal Physiologist: The Cereal Physiologist will participate in developing sustainable yield improvement of winter cereal crops (barley and wheat) for stressful rainfed agricultural systems. Although germplasm enhancement and agronomic practices play a role, ICARDA's Cereal Program emphasizes germplasm enhancement. The incumbent will be expected to:

- Identify potential genetic sources of abiotic stress tolerance for use in breeding work and develop appropriate screening techniques. This includes tolerance to drought, cold winter and supraoptimal temperatures during grain filling.
- Identify physiological and morphological traits conferring tolerance to the major abiotic stresses.
- Develop agronomic practices helping to alleviate the stress incidence.
- Actively participate at various levels in short- and medium- term as well as degree oriented training.

The position offers a unique opportunity for studying the adaptation mechanisms of local landraces and wild progenitors of winter cereals in an area where these crops were domesticated. Hypotheses of adaptation features can be tested in collaboration with geneticists and biotechnologists and then introduced into breeding programs in a team effort which includes scientists from leading research centers worldwide. Field, modern laboratory and greenhouse facilities are available at ICARDA.

Candidates must have an international reputation in crop/plant stress physiology, and experience in multidisciplinary work. A Ph.D. degree in crop physiology or related fields is mandatory. Exposure to developing countries is highly desirable.

The positions are based at ICARDA's modern main research station and campus located in a rural setting outside Aleppo, Syria. ICARDA's working language is English. A working knowledge of Arabic is desirable but not essential.

Salary is based on experience and qualifications, benefits (including housing, home leave, and a retirement plan) and other conditions of service are internationally competitive. ICARDA runs an international school up to the high school level.

Applications for this position will be accepted preferably before 31 March 1990. Qualified applicants should forward their curriculum vitae with recent salary history; names, adresses, and telex numbers for three professional referees; and photocopies (non-returnable) of any other relevant supporting documents (list of publications) quoting Ref. No. (DG/04/90) to:

Dr. Aart van Schoonhoven, Deputy Director General of Research, ICARDA
P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo/ SYRIA
Telex: 331208 ICARDA SY, 331263 ICARDA SY
Telephone: (963-21) 213477, 213433, 234890

ICARDA is an equal opportunity employer.

Telecom Sales Engineer for U.K. and Ireland

•

We are a leading manufacturer of high-tech, high-quality switching and transmission equipment.

We are looking for a sales engineer (ETH/HTL or equivalent) to manage the sales and market support activities for the export region of the U.K. and Ireland. The objectives of the position include: handling the accounts of existing clients, acquisition of new customers, perfomance of market analysis, definition of product introduction strategies and commercial preparation of projects.

To achieve the above objectives, we require: an excellent command of the English language (English as a native language or an extensive living experience in Britain are regarded as advantages), experience in sales or marketing in the field of telecommunications, an independent and motivating character with initiative, readiness to travel, valid working permit or Swiss nationality and office location in Zurich.

If you are interested, please send your C.V. to Mr. Th. Wyssen, Standard Telephon und Radio AG, Personnel Department, Friesenbergstraße 75, 8055 Zürich or call: 01-465 24 93.
For further clarification of the position, please call Mr. P.A. Heman, Export Director on 01-465 26 15.

ALCATEL
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UNITED NATIONS

ENGLISH VERBATIM REPORTERS EXAM

A competitive examination for the recruitment of English verbatim reporters will be held on June 19, 1990, in New York, Geneva and other locations for the purpose of establishing a roster from which present and future vacancies will be filled in New York.

Applicants must:

A) Have English as their main language and an excellent knowledge of French or Spanish;
B) Hold a degree from a university or institution of equivalent status at which English is the language of instruction;
C) Have 3 years of experience in verbatim reporting. The Board will also consider candidates who have 3 years of experience in journalism, translation, editing or a related field;
D) Be able to type at least 30 words per minute. Candidates should also be able to operate a dictaphone and, while listening intermittently to type out the text of a recorded speech using a dictaphone.

Starting Gross base salary $29,563 per annum plus post adjustment ($13,323 net per annum at present but subject to change) and family allowances. Further information and application forms may be obtained by writing to:

Competitive Examination for
English Verbatim Reporters
Secretariat Recruitment Section — Room 266
United Nations Office at Geneva,
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

The deadline for receiving in New York completed personal history forms from candidates is April 9, 1990.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SELECTED NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL SALES PERSONS TO JOIN A WINNING TEAM.

THE DELTONA CORPORATION
New York Stock Exchange Symbol DLT

The Deltona Corporation, a major Florida developer, is currently expanding its International sales organization and is seeking sales professionals to represent them world wide.

Deltona is currently offering long term investment acreage, condominiums, homes and homesites throughout the State of Florida. These properties are strategically located in some of the most desirable and fastest growing areas in Florida. Our exceptional sales are due not only to the desirability of our product, but to finely tested advertising and merchandising methods, enhanced by an imaginative and continuing sales training program.

Deltona enjoys the highest respect in the community; its relations with all regulatory bodies are excellent and its operation is based upon ethics, value and integrity. We are seeking to expand our operation through select individuals who can demonstrate their qualifications to become part of this already-proven operation.

Please write or fax for a personal interview to Mr. Stanley Traub Assistant Vice President International Division:

THE DELTONA CORPORATION
3250 S.W. Third Avenue
Miami, Florida 33129, U.S.A.
Telephone (305) 854-1111 - Fax (305) 944-0599

MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press — March 7

European Commodities

LONDON SUGAR
U.S. Dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
May	332.80	333.00	334.00	329.80	329.20	329.40
Aug	331.60	332.20	332.60	330.00	328.00	328.40
Oct	321.40	321.80	323.40	320.00	318.20	318.40
Dec	318.00	320.00	310.00	310.00	305.00	315.00
Mar	299.60	300.00	302.00	299.80	298.00	298.80
May	298.00	300.00	N.T.	N.T.	294.00	297.00
Aug	294.00	298.00	N.T.	N.T.	291.00	295.00

Volume: 5,346 lots of 50 tons.

LONDON COCOA
Sterling per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Mar	694	697	701	694	693	694
May	705	706	716	704	712	713
Jul	717	718	728	717	726	727
Sep	733	734	742	731	741	742
Dec	754	755	763	755	762	763
Mar	776	777	786	776	784	785
May	792	793	796	792	790	N.Q.

Volume: 3,984 lots of 10 tons.

LONDON COFFEE
Sterling per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Mar	713	717	716	689	705	710
May	734	735	735	709	728	729
Jul	733	735	735	715	731	732
Sep	741	742	750	725	737	739
Nov	750	751	752	734	743	745
Jan	760	761	763	750	750	760
Mar	770	775	773	773	765	767

Volume: 8,677 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Mar	170.25	170.50	171.00	168.25	169.50	169.75
Apr	163.50	163.75	164.50	163.00	164.75	165.00
May	161.25	161.50	162.75	160.75	163.00	163.50
Jun	160.50	161.00	161.50	160.00	161.50	162.00
Jul	161.50	162.00	162.50	162.50	162.75	163.50
Aug	161.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	165.00
Sep	166.00	167.00	N.T.	N.T.	165.00	167.00
Oct	167.00	168.00	N.T.	N.T.	167.00	170.00
Nov	168.00	169.00	N.T.	N.T.	168.00	171.00

Volume: 8,046 lots of 100 tons.

PARIS SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
May	2,475	2,456	2,457	2,465	+7
Aug	2,480	2,460	2,465	2,470	+10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,310	2,325	+10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,220	2,240	+15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,215	2,235	+15
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,210	2,230	+5

Est. vol.: 787 lots. Prev. actual vol.: 786. Open interest: 16,969 lots.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.6975	0.685
Coffee, lb	0.90	0.90
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.3225	1.239
Iron FOB, ton	218.00	218.00
Lead, lb	0.45	0.44
Silver, troy oz	5.115	5.115
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	94.00	94.00
Tin, lb	3.8746	3.9035
Zinc, lb	0.70	0.70

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1504.00	1506.00	1520.00	1525.00
Forward	1513.00	1514.00	1527.00	1530.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1587.00	1588.00	1594.00	1596.00
Forward	1561.00	1562.00	1561.00	1562.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	607.00	610.00	590.00	600.00
Forward	480.00	481.00	465.00	466.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8900.00	8950.00	8725.00	8775.00
Forward	8715.00	8725.00	8525.00	8550.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6370.00	6390.00	6470.00	6480.00
Forward	6500.00	6510.00	6590.00	6600.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1610.00	1620.00	1500.00	1505.00
Forward	1595.00	1605.00	1480.00	1485.00

Currency Options

March 7

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Mar	Calls—Last Apr	Calls—Last Jun	Puts—Last Mar	Puts—Last Apr	Puts—Last Jun
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	76	0.34	r	r	0.46	1.28	r
76.03	77	0.12	r	r	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	157½	r	r	r	0.10	r	r
164.15	160	r	r	r	0.18	r	3.15
164.15	162½	r	r	r	r	2.15	4.41
164.15	165	0.65	1.45	2.25	1.66	r	r
164.15	167½	r	0.74	1.50	r	r	7.60
164.15	170	0.08	r	r	r	7.00	r
164.15	175	r		r	0.40	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
164.15	160	r	r	r	0.21	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	81	r	r	r	r	r	0.16
84.54	82	r	2.30	r	r	r	0.34
84.54	82½	r	r	r	r	r	0.49
84.54	83	r	1.47	1.28	r	0.16	0.67
84.54	83½	0.80	r	0.90	r	0.29	0.95
84.54	84	0.57	0.54	r	0.18	r	1.20
84.54	84½	0.16	0.32	r	0.40	r	r
84.54	85	0.05	r	r	0.67	r	1.92
84.54	85½	0.07	r	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	82½	r	r	r	r	r	0.51
84.54	84	r	r	r	0.08	r	r
84.54	84½	r	0.26	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	55	r	r	r	r	0.05	0.29
58.71	57	r	r	s	r	0.30	r
58.71	58	0.92	r	r	0.22	0.42	1.10
58.71	58½	0.53	r	s	0.33	r	
58.71	59	0.25	0.66	1.18	0.72	1.08	1.66
58.71	59½	0.15	0.53	s	r	r	
58.71	60	0.06	0.34	0.82	1.50	r	r
58.71	61	0.03	0.15	0.60	r	2.40	r
58.71	61½	r	0.10	s	r	r	
58.71	62	r	0.07	r	r	r	r
58.71	63	r	0.03	r	r	r	r
58.71	64	r	0.03	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
58.71	58	r	r	r	0.16	r	
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
Franc	18	r	r	r	r	r	8.74
6.25 mil Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	64	r	r	r	r	0.20	0.47
66.14	65	r	r	r	0.12	0.41	r
66.14	66	0.50	r	1.50	0.40	0.73	1.03
66.14	66½	0.29	0.65	s	r	1.02	
66.14	67	0.14	0.51	1.09	1.00	1.31	1.53
66.14	68	0.05	r	0.65	1.98	r	r
66.14	68½	0.03	r	s	r	r	
66.14	69	0.02	r	0.40	2.70	r	r
66.14	69½	r	r	s	3.20	r	
66.14	70	0.01	r	0.26	3.70	r	r
66.14	71	r	r	0.14	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	62	r	r	r	r	r	0.31
66.50	63	r	r	r	r	0.10	r
66.50	65	r	r	r	0.12	r	r
66.50	66	0.69	r	r	0.35	r	r
66.50	66½	0.54	r	s	r	r	
66.50	67	0.28	r	1.30	1.01	1.37	1.93
66.50	67½	r	0.52	s	r	r	
66.50	68	0.10	r	r	r	r	r
66.50	68½	r	0.31	s	r	r	
66.50	69	r	0.18	r	r	r	r
66.50	70	0.02	r	r	r	r	
62,500 Ecus-cents per unit.							
ECU	120	r	r	r	r	r	3.42

Total call vol. 27,366 — 378,878
Total put vol. 33,823 — 424,714
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

DM Futures Options

March 7

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Calls-Settle Apr	Calls-Settle Mar	Puts-Settle Jun	Puts-Settle Apr	Puts-Settle Mar
57	2.36	1.95	1.78	0.44	0.31	0.01
58	1.75	1.23	0.82	1.00	0.47	0.05
59	1.22	0.66	0.14	1.45	0.90	0.32
60	0.84	0.33	0.01	2.07	1.56	1.24
61	0.55	0.15	0.01	2.76	—	2.22
62	0.36	0.06	0.01	2.55	—	3.23

Est. total vol.: 15,219
Calls: Tuesday vol.: 4,473 open int.: 57,859
Puts: Tuesday vol.: 3,643 open int.: 97,485
Source: CME.

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NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	736	1028
Declined	757	489
Unchanged	491	484
Total Issues	1984	2001
New Highs	40	32
New Lows	17	26

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	314	350
Declined	240	217
Unchanged	255	252
Total Issues	809	819
New Highs	21	9
New Lows	15	19

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	982	1,123
Declined	904	778
Unchanged	2,431	2,414
Total Issues	4,317	4,315

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Mar. 6	289,314	478,369	21,157
Mar. 5	312,404	534,573	26,808
Mar. 2	294,442	415,182	13,023
Mar. 1	284,659	412,488	22,158
Feb. 28	348,252	428,302	24,121

*Included in the sales figures

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Allied Group	Q	.72	3-30	3-19
Paradise Fruit Co	A	.40	3-26	3-16
Wrigley (Wm) Jr Co	Q	.22	5-1	4-16
INITIAL				
Premr Industri Cp	Q	.10	4-10	3-23
STOCK SPLIT				
MDS Hlth Gp A—2-for-1				
USUAL				
Alaska Air Grp	Q	.05	5-4	4-12
Amer Cap Inco Trust	M	.08	3-30	3-16
Brazil Fund	-	.12	3-30	3-13
Bristol-Myers Sqbb	Q	.53	5-1	4-6
Columbia Real Est	-	.23	3-30	3-16
Foothill Group Inc A	Q	.07	4-20	3-20
Fst Community Bcp	Q	.16	4-5	3-15
Hoch Co	Q	.05	4-27	4-13
Harnischfeger Indust	Q	.05	4-9	3-26
HMG Courtld Prp	Q	.15	3-30	3-16
Juno Lighting Co	Q	.05	4-13	3-15
Natl Computer Sys	Q	.07	3-27	3-16
Paradise Fruit Co	-	.40	3-26	3-16
Paramnt Commncts	Q	.17½	4-1	3-16
Presidentl Rlty cl A	Q	.20	3-30	3-16
Presidentl Rlty cl B	Q	.20	3-30	3-16
Rose's Stores Inc	Q	.04	4-1	3-16
Rose's Stores cl B	Q	.04	4-1	3-16
Rykoff-Sexton Inc	Q	.15	4-9	3-19
Seaboard Corp	Q	.12½	3-30	3-20
Southwest Gas Corp	Q	.35	6-1	5-10
Templetn Glbl IFI	M	.08	3-30	3-16
Trenwick Group	Q	.09	4-13	3-30
Trenwick Group Inc	Q	.09	4-13	3-30

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi annual
Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

March 7

Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Calls-Last Apr	Calls-Last May	Calls-Last Jun	Puts-Last Mar	Puts-Last Apr	Puts-Last May	Puts-Last Jun
280	37½	40⅝	—	—	⅛	[illegible]	2⅛	—
285	—	—	—	—	¼	1⅛	2½	[illegible]
290	2/2	30½	—	—	⅛	1¾	3⅛	4½
295	22¼	—	—	—	½	2⅝	4⅝	—
300	17⅝	—	—	—	⅝	3	5¼	—
305	12⅝	18	7 20	—	¾	3⅞	7⅝	—
310	8	13	15⅛	—	1⅝	5	7 1/?	—
315	4¼	9½	12⅝	—	2	6½	9	—
320	1⅝	6½	9½	12⅝	5½	8⅝	11	12⅝
325	½	3⅞	6⅞	—	9⅝	11½	—	—
330	⅛	2⅛	4⅞	6⅞	14	12⅝	15⅝	17
335	1/16	1⅛	2½	—	17¾	17¼	18⅝	—
340	1/16	⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—
345	—	⅛	—	—	28½	—	—	—
350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 102,678; total open int. 413,012
Puts: total volume 126,067; total open int. 481,385
S&P 100 index:
High n.a. low n.a. close n.a.
Source: CBOE.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2678.83	2696.85	2656.08	2669.59	— 7.21
Trans	1147.23	1152.03	1128.02	1135.31	— 13.16
Util	220.57	221.71	219.32	219.94	— 1.01
Comp	1001.37	1007.10	990.88	995.97	— 5.59

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	390.77	388.28	389.02	— 0.52
Transp.	274.25	270.28	270.89	— 3.13
Utilities	143.61	141.80	142.02	— 1.45
Finance	29.07	28.82	28.86	— 0.13
SP 500	338.84	336.33	336.95	— 0.98
SP 100	318.39	316.02	316.64	— 0.59

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	186.60	185.74	185.77	— 0.40
Industrials	225.76	224.89	224.89	— 0.26
Transp.	173.18	172.11	172.11	— 1.21
Utilities	93.76	93.03	93.03	— 0.57
Finance	145.44	144.95	144.95	— 0.31

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	432.47	+ 0.14	425.83	426.79
Industrials	439.99	— 0.08	430.07	429.36
Finance	476.80	+ 0.83	471.55	474.05
Insurance	506.44	— 1.04	498.64	497.87
Utilities	622.67	+ 1.81	626.22	638.05
Banks	376.49	+ 0.59	374.17	374.68
Transp.	467.52	— 1.91	465.60	465.94

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
359.60	358.63	359.03	+ 0.52

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.88	+ 0.12
Utilities	91.95	+ 0.12
Industrials	89.81	+ 0.11

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	163,580,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	175,552,780
Amex 4 p.m. volume	18,450,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,620,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	167,546,200
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	139,146,000
NYSE volume up	70,240,152
NYSE volume down	73,543,272
Amex volume up	9,788,200
Amex volume down	6,463,770
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AmExp	26973	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
Grace	26273	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
PhilMr s	21548	38⅝	37⅝	38¾	
Varity	19796	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
AT&T	17511	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
BnkAm	17362	29⅝	28¾	29	— ⅛
USX	17257	37	34⅞	35⅝	—1⅜
IBM	15396	106¼	105¼	105½	— ¼
Chase	14820	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
MGMUA	13211	18¼	17⅛	17¾	+3¼
EKodak	12788	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+1½
Waste s	12479	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ¾
BusInld	12360	11⅜	10½	10¾	+2
Exxon	12011	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— ½
Citicorp	11991	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
JanBell	27073	10	8½	9	—5½
SFT 93owt	17611	3¾	3½	3¾	
BalrPh	12279	8¼	7⅛	8⅜	+1⅛
SNk I93wt	11664	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅝
SNk I93wt	7430	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
BT Nk wt	7069	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
EchoBy	6863	16½	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅝
WangB	5777	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Dk Nk wt	4824	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Hilhav n	4400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Amdhl	4264	15½	14½	15⅛	+ ⅞
ENSCO	4050	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
OMI	2875	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
FruitL	2844	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Coron	2397	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press — March 7

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.98¼	3.80	Mar	3.80½	3.83	3.80	3.81	—.00¼
4.32	3.49¾	May	3.51	3.53½	3.50½	3.53	+.02
3.85	3.36	Jul	3.37	3.40½	3.36½	3.39	+.01
3.73	3.43	Sep	3.44½	3.47¼	3.44½	3.46¼	+.01¼
3.80	3.55	Dec	3.57	3.59½	3.57	3.58¼	+.00¾
3.85	3.63	Mar	3.64½	3.66½	3.64½	3.65½	

Est. Sales — Prev. Sales 11,028
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,535 off 1,174

CORN (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.43¾	2.44½	2.42½	2.43	—.01
2.89½	2.30	May	2.50½	2.51¼	2.49	2.49¼	—.01¾
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.55¾	2.55¾	2.53½	2.53¾	—.02
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.53	2.53½	2.51¾	2.52	—.01½
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.51½	2.52½	2.50	2.50½	—.01½
2.61	2.41	Mar	2.56¾	2.58¼	2.56	2.56¾	—.01¼
2.64	2.49¾	May	2.60	2.60¾	2.59	2.59	—.01

Est. Sales — Prev. Sales 43,931
Prev. Day Open Int. 227,311 up 1,672

SOYBEANS (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5.79½	5.60¼	Mar	5.77½	5.80¾	5.76¼	5.76¾	—.01
7.78	5.66¼	May	5.91½	5.94¼	5.89½	5.90½	—.01
7.31	5.78	Jul	6.04	6.06½	6.02	6.02¾	—.01¼
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.07	6.10	6.06	6.07	—.01¼
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.06	6.10	6.05½	6.07	
6.40	5.64½	Nov	6.11	6.16½	6.10¼	6.12½	+.00½
6.35½	5.87	Jan	6.21	6.25	6.20	6.22¼	+.00¼
6.43	5.65½	Mar	6.30½	6.34	6.30	6.32	
6.37	6.14½	May	6.38	6.39	6.37	6.39	+.02

Est. Sales — Prev. Sales 50,251
Prev. Day Open Int. 102,837 up 2,368

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,118.80 f	1,112.50 f
Reuters	1,902.60	1,899.00
D.J. Futures	134.64	134.41
Com. Research	237.42	237.08

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Dow Edges Lower After Profit-Taking

United Press International

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed lower Wednesday in moderate trading, as profit-taking and computerized program selling derailed an early attempt to extend Tuesday's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 27.25 points Tuesday, fell 7.21 to close at 2,669.59.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.40 of a point to 185.77 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.98 to 336.95.

Advances nosed out declines by a tiny margin, while Big Board volume increased to 163.58 million shares from the 143.59 million traded Tuesday.

After gaining in early trading on momentum from Tuesday's broad-based rally, prices drifted at little-changed levels until a late bout of profit-taking and futures-related program selling surfaced. Traders turned cautious, feeling that the market may have reached a short-term peak.

"The market has been up six of the last seven days, so we had some profit-taking," said Alfred Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc. in St. Louis. "But the pullback was well contained, a 'time out' from the recent gains," he said.

Anticipation of the February U.S. job data to be released Friday also contributed to the nervousness and the late downturn, analysts said. The report is expected to show that nonfarm payrolls rose by 268,000 last month.

"It's one of the 'in' economic indicators," said Mr. Goldman, referring to the perception that the data have become a key report used by the Federal Reserve Board in setting monetary policy.

W.R. Grace was the most active NYSE issue, off ⅛ to 29½.

American Express followed, up ⅜ to 27⅝. Philip Morris was third, unchanged at 38¾.

Among the other blue chips, AT&T rose ⅜ to 41 after announcing that it has agreed to cooperate with NEC Corp. of Japan on a wide range of semiconductor products and technologies. IBM was off ¼ to 105½ amid reports that it would consider licensing the chip technology used in its newest line of computers.

Eastman Kodak rose 1½ to 39⅝, Merck fell 1 to 69½, General Electric gained ¼ to 62⅝ and General Motors lost ¾ to 45¼. GM reportedly forecast that its U.S. auto sales would fall to between 14.5 million and 15 million units from 15.2 million in 1989.

Elsewhere, MGM/UA Communications surged 3¼ to 17¾ after agreeing to a $20-a-share takeover bid from Pathe Communications.

Compaq Computer, which unexpectedly reauthorized Businessland to sell and service its products, jumped 3⅝ to 92¼. Businessland soared 2 to 10¾.

Hilton Hotels sank 5⅜ to 61. Reports said its board was expected to meet to decide whether to accept a sweetened takeover bid from JMB Realty, to recapitalize or to take itself off the market.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Loan Losses Hit U.S. Bank Profits

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. bank profits fell 35 percent last year, to $16.3 billion, largely because of bad loans that sharply cut profits in the second half of the year, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Wednesday.

The decline in profits from a record $25.2 billion in 1988 came as banks turned in two of their worst quarterly performances of the decade in the July-December period largely because of foreign and domestic loan losses.

Real estate loan losses hit banks especially hard in the final three months of 1989, dragging income to its lowest level in more than two years, the report said. Profits fell to $578 million in the fourth quarter from $2 billion in the third quarter and more than $4 billion in each of the first two quarters of last year.

Pratt Has $2.2 Billion Engine Deal

EAST HARTFORD, Connecticut (UPI) — Pratt & Whitney announced Wednesday a major contract from Singapore Airlines that includes orders and options on 234 engines valued at almost $2.2 billion.

Pratt & Whitney, the largest unit of United Technologies Corp., said the agreement represented the largest single order for Pratt's PW4000, the company's newest and most powerful jet engine.

The engines are to power the SIA's 15 Boeing 747-400s and five McDonnell Douglas MD-11 wide body aircraft now on order. The airline also has options on 15 additional 747s and 15 more MD-11s, Pratt & Whitney said.

AMI Sells U.K. Unit for £160 Million

BEVERLY HILLS, California (Reuters) — American Medical International Inc. announced Wednesday that it had sold its 43.1 million shares — a 65 percent stake — in AMI Healthcare Group PLC to Générale de Santé International PLC for £159.5 million ($263 million), or 370 pence a share.

Générale de Santé is owned by Compagnie Générale des Eaux of Paris.

American Medical said the sale represents the largest single component of its $1 billion divestiture program and brings total proceeds to date from asset sales to just under $400 million. AMI was advised by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., and Générale de Santé by Paribas Ltd.

For the Record

A group led by Gabelli Group Inc. said Wednesday it holds an initial 7.1 percent stake in Great Northern Nekoosa Corp. Great Northern agreed Feb. 21 to a buyout by Georgia-Pacific Corp. *(Reuters)*

Compaq Computer Corp. announced Wednesday that it had agreed to allow Businessland Inc. to sell and service Compaq's products in the United States a year after it severed the arrangement. *(Reuters)*

The U.S. Export-Import Bank said Wednesday it would begin lending to Czechoslovakia for the first time since 1946. The bank already is doing business with Hungary and Yugoslavia, and it recently announced that it was ready to issue insurance on short-term trade loans to Poland. *(AP)*

Credit Growth Slows in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer credit rose $3.54 billion in January, at a 5.9 percent annual rate, which was a slowdown from December, the Federal Reserve Board said Wednesday.

The revised increase for December was $4.35 billion, or a 7.3 percent growth rate, the Fed said. Previously, it had reported consumer credit rose $4.91 billion in December.

Auto credit expanded in January after contracting slightly in December while the increase in revolving, or credit-card, credit fell sharply. Auto credit grew by $1.86 billion in January after falling by $89 million in December. Revolving credit grew by $243 million after a $3.94 billion expansion in December. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

TALKS: *G-7 Officials Meet Amid Rate-Rise Rumors*

(Continued from first finance page)

ing it was back to 150.35 yen, just above 150.00 at Tuesday's U.S. close.

Analysts said that the departure Wednesday evening of Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno for a nine-day tour of Europe would probably preclude a rise in Japanese rates until at least late next week. Mr. Mieno is also expected to solicit greater interest-rate coordination during his trip.

■ Dollar Eases Slightly

The dollar closed easier in New York against all major currencies except the yen, as the market yielded to concern that Group of Seven nations may have agreed to step up action to curb the U.S. currency, Reuters reported.

In Europe earlier, the dollar soared, defying a barrage of central bank intervention that included six rounds of dollar sales by the Fed.

But in late New York trading, the implications of the banks' action and the Nagoya meeting unnerved the market.

The dollar finished at 1.6975 DM, down from 1.7040 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 1.4985 Swiss francs, down from 1.5005.

The pound rose to $1.6475 from $1.6460 as the dollar reversed course, while the U.S. currency slipped to 5.7365 French francs from 5.7585.

For the second time this week the Bundesbank led several major European central banks in selling dollars. In New York, the Fed bought marks and yen for dollars, while earlier on Wednesday the Bank of Japan sold dollars for yen for the ninth consecutive trading day.

The dollar dipped briefly in Europe after the intervention, but soon rebounded. Dealers said the central banks' attack had limited impact because it had been widely expected.

The U.S. currency surged to 1.7072 DM at the London close, from 1.6998 DM on Tuesday, and jumped to 1.5055 Swiss francs from 1.4980.

The pound sagged to $1.6395 from $1.6495 against the strengthening dollar, which also moved to 5.7615 French francs from 5.7488.

Dealers in Frankfurt said the Bundesbank sold dollars in two rounds during the afternoon, first when the currency was trading around 1.7020 DM and again when the dollar stood at 1.7000 DM.

The Japanese news agency, Jiji, quoted Hans Tietmeyer, a member of the Bundesbank's board, as saying the bank would continue to intervene in the market until the dollar falls below 1.70 DM.

The Bundesbank's intervention was joined by the central banks of France, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Portugal, the Netherlands, Italy and Britain. Their action followed a similar bout of concerted intervention on Monday.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.7072	1.6998
Pound sterling	1.6395	1.6495
Japanese yen	151.25	149.80
Swiss franc	1.5055	1.4980
French franc	5.7615	5.7488

Source: Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse — March 7

CRA Profit Hit Record Last Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — CRA Ltd., the Australian diversified mining company, announced Wednesday that it had record annual profit, but said the closure of its Bougainville mine by rebel landowners was hurting the balance sheet.

"The consequences of Bougainville Copper not operating are being increasingly felt," CRA's chief executive officer, John Ralph, said after the profit announcement.

CRA reported that net profit last year rose 29 percent to a record 648.4 million Australian dollars ($493 million), or 1.13 dollars a share, up from 504.8 million dollars, or 88.9 cents a share.

Sales fell 6.4 percent, to 4.97 billion dollars.

CRA's 53.6 percent-owned Bougainville Copper Ltd. reported a loss of 16.3 million dollars after being forced to shut its mine in Papua New Guinea last year.

Mr. Ralph said CRA's profit would have been 75 million to 90 million dollars higher if the mine had been open. He said 1990 results would include 102.5 million dollars to be paid by Bougainville's insurers in a legal settlement.

More than 80 people have been killed in the Bougainville conflict.

(AFP, Reuters)

Growth Stalls in Hong Kong

Government Estimate Is Scaled Down to 2.5% From 6%

By Steve Glain

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's economic growth slowed to a standstill in the second half of the current fiscal year because of the austerity program in China, the colony's financial secretary said Wednesday.

The official, Sir Piers Jacobs, said in his budget address that the economic slowdown and an ambitious air- and seaport project would shrink Hong Kong's projected budget surplus to its lowest level in three years.

Sir Piers forecast that the budget surplus of 9.3 billion Hong Kong dollars ($1.19 billion) for fiscal 1989-90 — which ends this month — would be whittled down to 720 million dollars in the year starting in April, largely because of expenditures for the proposed air and sea port. The complex, costing 127 billion dollars, will open in 1997.

The forecast surplus is the lowest since Sir Piers projected a 348 million dollar surplus in his fiscal 1986-87 budget. That, however, emerged a year later as a 3 billion dollar surplus.

Sir Piers revised downward the colony's gross domestic product growth rate for 1989-90 to 2.5 percent, far below his original estimate of 6 percent.

Much of the slowdown was due to zero growth in the second half of the fiscal year, when China launched a harsh economic program in response to its upheaval last spring, Sir Piers said.

China, which regains control of Hong Kong in 1997, is the colony's second-biggest trading partner.

China has in recent weeks taken measures to relax the austerity program, including a package of 2.4 billion yuan ($511 million) in loans to industries announced Wednesday by the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.

Several analysts expect economic growth to be lower than the official forecast.

Sir Piers's GDP forecast was at the high side of economists' expectations, which have generally been between 1 percent and 3.5 percent.

"It's entirely possible that this year's growth will be lower than last year's because of the negative growth in the second half of 1989," said Anthony Chan, economist with Business International.

Sir Piers said the government would use its 75 billion dollar reserve fund to help finance its commitment to the air and sea port. The proposed infrastructure is expected to be financed through a blend of reserve spending, debt financing and private investment.

Hong Kong's consolidated expenditure, Sir Piers said, would proceed at an estimated 6.6 percent growth rate on a four-year trend projection, well above forecast gross domestic growth of 5.5 percent over that period. Several analysts said the GDP trend forecast was particularly optimistic, given the 3 percent growth projection for 1990-91.

The projected budget surplus was possible only after sharp increases in fuel taxes, liquor and tobacco duties, vehicle-registration fees and property rates. The financial secretary said the tax increases were enough to turn what would have been a 2.4 billion dollar deficit into the small surplus.

Sir Piers stressed Hong Kong's need to expand its revenue base through indirect taxes, but said the colony's 10 percent inflation burden prohibited such a move.

"He was a bit more severe in the bits and pieces," said David Flux, a partner with the accounting firm KMPG Peat Marwick. "But he dodged the main issue and he can't do that forever. Most countries are heading toward more widely based taxes."

China Bank to Provide Loans, a Sign of Easing In Austerity Program

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — In another sign that the government is easing its tough austerity policy, one of China's biggest banks said Wednesday that it would provide more than $500 million in new loans to troubled enterprises in China's principal industrial regions.

While the amount by itself will make little difference in the overall economy, the announcement comes as both Chinese and foreigners are looking for signals of the economic policy the Government plans to pursue.

The Communist Party Central Committee is believed to have gathered in Beijing on Wednesday for a plenary session, and Chinese officials say that there is mounting resentment among provincial leaders at the 18-month-old austerity program.

Thousands of factories have been closed around the country, and many firms are having difficulties meeting their payroll. One faction is said to argue that continuation of the austerity program risks arousing social unrest.

The loans announced Wednesday, in an article in the official China Daily, are part of a moderate easing of credit that began last year.

The article said that the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China will make the 2.4 billion yuan ($511 million), available to industrial companies in such production centers as Beijing, Tianjin, Shenyang, Canton and Wuhan.

The same article said that the Industrial and Commercial Bank already has distributed another 8 billion yuan provided by China's central bank to 234 important state enterprises around the country.

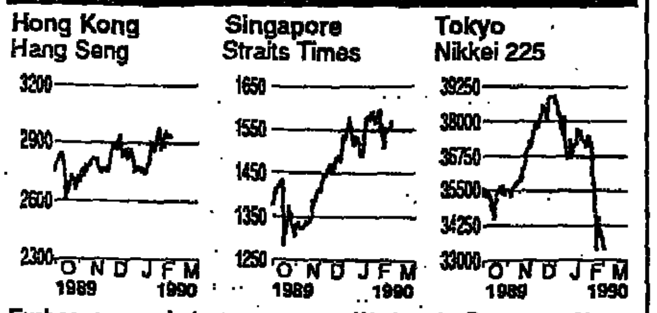
"It's a bit early to say that they've significantly loosened up on the austerity, but that does seem to be the direction they're looking at," a Western diplomat said.

He added that while most of the leaders probably want to continue with the austerity program in some form, they are wary that too harsh an economic environment might provoke unrest.

In October, for the first time in a decade, industrial production was lower than a year earlier.

Partly as a result, the authorities considerably eased credit in November and December.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2926.45	2933.23	-0.23
Singapore	Straits Times	1568.93	1552.55	+1.06
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1583.10	1580.40	+0.17
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	33362.34	33791.08	-1.27
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	601.08	599.71	+0.23
Bangkok	Book Club	695.94	699.96	-0.57
Seoul	Composite Stock	847.46	857.58	-1.18
Taipei	Weighted Price	11415.56	11462.14	-0.41
Manila	Composite	1034.10	1023.86	+1.00
New Zealand	Barclays	1818.92	1813.87	+0.28
Bombay	National Index	373.54	374.30	-0.20

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Suntory's Offer Drives Cerebos Stock Higher

Reuters

SINGAPORE — A bid by Suntory Ltd., a diversified Japanese corporation, to buy the locally listed Cerebos Pacific Ltd. pushed up Cerebos shares by 2.10 Singapore dollars ($1.12) to eight dollars in hectic trading on Wednesday.

The local exchange saw keen investor interest in Cerebos following a statement by the company that Suntory Pacific Pte., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Suntory, made a takeover offer on Tuesday for all the issued capital of Cerebos.

Suntory Pacific said it offered to buy the 50-cent shares for 8.25 dollars in cash each, compared with a presuspension price of 5.90 dollars on Feb. 11.

Cerebos is 70 percent owned by the British-based food manufacturer and distributor Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC.

Cerebos shares were suspended on Feb. 12, but the company gave no reason for the action.

More than 125,000 Cerebos shares were traded in the first 90 minutes Wednesday.

Cerebos did not comment on the takeover bid. However, it said in the statement it had appointed Wardley Ltd., a broking house and subsidiary of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., to advise its board on the Japanese company's offer.

Cerebos manufactures and distributes food products in the Far East, Australia and New Zealand and operates a chain of restaurants under franchise in Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong. It has 21 subsidiaries in the region.

The company posted a profit of about $32 million in 1989.

Suntory, an investment company, is involved in beverages, processed foods and pharmaceuticals. It is a major brewer and whisky distiller.

Sri Lanka Expects Renewed Growth

Reuters

COLOMBO — The Sri Lankan government declared Wednesday that the country's battered economy is heading for a period of stronger growth, and announced a package of fiscal and financial incentives aimed at encouraging the private sector to create more employment.

Industries Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe said the government is offering a five-year to 10-year tax holiday on the profits of companies involved in venture capital, infrastructure and offshore services, plus lower-interest loans and a waiver on capital-gains tax.

The package of incentives was unveiled as Finance Secretary Ramalingan Paskaralingam said Sri Lanka's war-ravaged economy would grow strongly this year due to greater political stability.

The government has raised its forecast for this year's gross domestic product growth to 5 percent from 4 percent, he said. Growth was 2 percent last year.

"The economy is progressively improving and work is going on in a lot of areas," Mr. Paskaralingam said. "Things are much better now compared to last year."

Businessmen and foreign economists agreed that economic growth would rise sharply this year, and said the economy might be embarking on a sustained recovery.

Violence continues in some parts of the south and the northeast is dominated by ethnic Tamil rebels, but the government has scored major military victories against the People's Liberation Front over the last six months, ending a wave of strikes and sabotage.

"The economy is on a sounder footing now than it has been for some time," said Tim Henderson, manager of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. in Sri Lanka.

A surge in tea export prices, a revival of tourism and growth in the textiles industry have combined to boost the economy.

The economy slipped into stagnation with the outbreak of anti-Tamil rioting in 1983 and a surge in violence in 1987.

Mr. Paskaralingam said left-wing rebels caused 10 billion rupees ($250 million) of damage last year.

He said stable fuel prices and lower world prices for wheat and sugar this year would limit inflation, now at an annual rate of around 15 percent, though foreign diplomats said a large fall in the rate would be difficult to achieve.

Under pressure from foreign lenders, the government has embarked on a program of economic reform. Late last year, it devalued the rupee from about 35 to 40 against the dollar and cut or removed subsidies on basic goods.

A senior economist in Sri Lanka's central bank said annual money supply growth dropped to 9 percent last year from 29 percent in 1988, and the budget deficit fell to 12 percent of GDP from 15.5 percent.

Jakarta Firms Win Malaysian Road Contract

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's Projek Lebuhraya Utara-Selatan, or PLUS, a company linked to the country's ruling party, said Wednesday it had awarded a 145.5 million ringgit ($53.7 million) road contract to a group of Indonesian and local firms.

Konsorsium Citra Kontraktor Nusantara, a six-company Indonesian group, will jointly build a 20 kilometer (12.4 mile) highway, two interchanges and 12 bridges in the southern state of Johore, with Malaysia's Maha Bina Bhd.

The contract is part of Malaysia's 5.7 billion ringgit North-South highway project.

The overall project was awarded in 1987 to United Engineers (Malaysia) Bhd.

Taiwan Bank May Ease Credit, Official Says

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's Central Bank may soon relax its current restrictive monetary policy by injecting billions of Taiwan dollars into the banking system for short-term loans to small businesses, a senior Central Bank official said.

The Central Bank may repurchase short-term instruments from banks, including certificates of deposit, he said, but declined to give figures. Bankers estimated the size of repurchases would be from $20 billion to $30 billion.

"The Central Bank," said Ken Ping, vice president of Bank of Communications, "is likely to give a temporary respite for local businessmen, who are feeling the pinch in the face of the current credit crunch."

The restrictive monetary policy has sent local bank interest rates soaring, with one-month deposit rates hitting 12 percent and one-month lending rates rising to more than 16 percent, bankers said.

Many small businessmen are facing a shortage of funds because banks have postponed lending to them, bankers said.

But bankers warned that any easing would be a temporary measure and would do little to help businessmen because the Central Bank remains concerned about growth in money supply.

Taiwan's M-1B, comprising cash in circulation plus deposits in current and savings accounts, grew at an annual rate of 8.6 percent in January, the highest since last April's 20.41 percent rise.

Daily excess reserves were in a 90 billion Taiwan dollar ($3.46 billion) deficit on Monday, in contrast to a normal 7 billion dollar surplus, the Interbank Money Center said.

Excess reserves are banks' actual reserves minus reserve requirements.

Ship Repairer's Profit Up 166% in Singapore

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Keppel Corp., Singapore's major ship-repairing company, said Wednesday that group net profit in 1989 rose 166 percent, to 110.34 million Singapore dollars ($58.9 million), as group sales rose 31 percent to 1.02 billion dollars.

Keppel said it expected 1990 results to maintain the record level of revenue and net profit growth. "The group will also maintain the focus on expanding its core business and related activities, both locally and overseas," it said.

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SPORTS

Young Professionals / Other female tennis players who have turned pro at an early age, and what they accomplished

Tracy Austin, 27
Age Turned Pro: 15
Age Retired: 21*
Years on Tour: 1978-83
Career Won-Lost: 337-71
Tournaments Won: 32
Best Results:
W U.S. Open '79, '81

Steffi Graf, 20
Age Turned Pro: 13
Years on Tour: 1982-90
Career Won-Lost: 388-56
Tournaments Won: 46
Best Results:
W Aus. Open '87, '88, '89
W French Open '87, '88
W Wimbledon '88, '89
W U.S. Open '88, '89

Andrea Jaeger, 24
Age Turned Pro: 14
Age Retired: 19*
Years on Tour: 1980-84
Career Won-Lost: 260-85
Tournaments Won: 9
Best Results:
2d Wimbledon '83
2d French '82

Kathy Rinaldi, 22
Age Turned Pro: 14
Years on Tour: 1981-90
Career Won-Lost: 224-140
Tournaments Won: 2
Best Results:
Semifinals Wimbledon '85
Quarters French '81, '86

Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, 18
Age Turned Pro: 14
Years on Tour: 1986-90
Career Won-Lost: 112-61
Tournaments Won: 3
Best Results:
W French Open '89
(beating Graf in final)

New York Times graphic

*Austin and Jaeger have played isolated events on the pro tour since their last full year of competition.

Capriati Wins Easily in Heralded Tennis Debut

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

BOCA RATON, Florida — Her mother developed a stiff neck from nervous tension.

Her father's eyes were bloodshot after a sleepless night.

But Jennifer Capriati, the 13-year-old tennis phenomenon who finally made her professional debut Tuesday, experienced no debilitating jitters.

Capriati emerged from the first match of what is anticipated to be a historic career with a 7-6 (7-1), 6-1 victory over Mary Lou Daniels in the Virginia Slims of Florida. Daniels is a 28-year-old circuit journeywoman who described herself as "on the way out."

Capriati, serving aces at 95 miles an hour (153 kilometers an hour) and crackling her double-fisted backhand into unreachable corners, proved that she deserves the chance to compete among women instead of girls.

Last year, Capriati won the junior titles at the French and the U.S. Opens. When she skipped onto the stadium court at the Polo Club here Tuesday, she was engulfed by photographers.

The crush of portrait-seekers was so great and so demanding that the crowd of 5,400 booed for their removal.

Daniels described the reception as "mind-boggling."

"But I *think* the only time I *thought* it was getting ridiculous was when someone told us to shake hands before the match," Daniels, who is ranked 110th, said. "I couldn't do that."

Capriati said she was relieved that she had performed up to her own personal standards.

She lunged out to a 3-0 beginning only to suffer a rare failure of nerve when she served for the first set at 5-4.

"I shanked four balls," Capriati said, grimacing.

But she recovered when she got the chance to serve to force a tie breaker with Daniels up by 6-5, her first and only lead in the match.

Capriati drilled a forehand down the line to even things at 6-6, then played a merciless tie-breaker, in which Daniels won just one point.

Doctors Reportedly Told Gathers To Quit Basketball in December

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Doctors told Hank Gathers to quit playing basketball after he fainted during a game in December, and he may have stopped taking heart medicine before his death Sunday, The Los Angeles Times reported Wednesday.

The high-scoring Loyola Marymount star also did not appear for his weekly treadmill test in the days before he died, the Times reported, quoting a cardiologist it did not identify.

It didn't matter what tests or advice were given to Gathers, because he was determined to play, the heart specialist said.

"He was told not to play, you're through as an athlete," the cardiologist said, speaking on the condition of anonymity.

"We told Hank that if he wanted to live the best he shouldn't exercise. Hank Gathers was going to play basketball. It didn't matter what some doctor told him."

"He was known to have cardiac arrhythmia, no question about it," the doctor said. "But it was well treated and well controlled and it had been well tested every time. We don't know if Hank took his medicine the last week, in fact we're pretty sure that he didn't."

"And we know that he didn't show up for his testing, which is supposed to be done on a weekly basis. And we know *this* was the week he was out to show the NBA scouts that he was big stuff."

Gathers, a 6-foot-7, 210-pound (2-meter, 95-kilogram) senior, fainted at the free-throw line Dec. 9 in a game against the University of California-Santa Barbara.

He died Sunday after collapsing near midcourt in a West Coast Conference tournament game against Portland. He was pronounced dead 90 minutes later.

Meanwhile, The New York Times reported that Gathers was previously diagnosed as having a heart condition that could produce a potentially fatal heart rhythm abnormality. The paper said that a defibrillator, which can convert a dangerously irregular heartbeat into a normal rhythm, was kept on the court in at least one game in which Gathers played after the diagnosis was made, the game with St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia on Jan. 4.

There were conflicting reports about whether doctors and paramedics used a defibrillator while trying to resuscitate Gathers in the conference championship game Sunday in which he suffered the fatal collapse.

The New York Times reported that they did not. But the Los Angeles Times quoted Chip Schaefer, the head trainer at Loyola Marymount, as saying that Dr. Benjamin Schaeffer, the team physician, connected Gathers to a defibrillator to shock the failing heart into a normal rhythm.

The Los Angeles paper said Schaefer kept it courtside and carried it with him to all road games.

"The first time that we hooked him up on the defibrillator, he didn't have one (a pulse)," the trainer said. "The machine then told us to shock, and we did. We shocked three times, but he never regained his pulse."

Dr. David S. Cannom, a cardiologist who is president of the Los Angeles County Heart Association and medical director of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, told The New York Times that if a portable defibrillator had been available to the doctors who had tried to resuscitate Gathers by the standard cardiopulmonary procedure with their hands, "one shock from the device could have put him back in the normal heartbeat."

Team physician Schaeffer, who works at the Kerlan-Jobe clinic in Inglewood, said everything was done correctly, but he would not comment on the details of the incident.

The New York Times, citing a physician it did not identify, reported that Gathers was diagnosed as having cardiomyopathy, a thickening of heart muscles. Arrhythmia is a condition where the heartbeat is irregular and is often a symptom of cardiomyopathy.

After Gathers returned to the team on Dec. 30, team officials began carrying the defibrillator at all times, said Barry Zepel, Loyola Marymount sports information director.

"The primary reason (we bought it) was because of Hank," Shaefer said.

Preliminary results of an autopsy performed on Monday will be released within a week to 10 days.

There are several types of cardiomyopathy, and the cause of most is unknown. However, some develop as a complication of viral infections and other diseases.

The condition often leads to abnormal heart rhythms that can cause sudden death if not treated with drugs, pacemakers or defibrillator devices implanted in the body.

Gathers was taking a drug called Inderal, which is often used to control the heart disorde. The dosage of the drug was reduced because Gathers had complained that while taking the drug he felt sluggish.

Such a symptom is common with Inderal and other drugs of the same class, known as beta-blockers.

A conference of cardiologists four years ago on sudden death in athletes concluded that certain individuals with cardiomyopathy should be disqualified from competitive athletics.

Dr. Barry J. Maron, a cardiologist at the National Institutes of Health who was a key participant in the conference, said in an interview Tuesday that "the record was clear in this meeting that competitive athletes would be disqualified, particularly if they had symptoms such as fainting" that can result from abnormal heart rhythms.

An implantable defibrillator was considered in Gathers's case, the Los Angeles heart specialist quoted by The New York Times said, adding, "That's how serious it was viewed."

On Tuesday, Loyola Marymount filled its 5,000-capacity gym for a memorial service for Gathers.

Dave Hagan, a Philadelphia parish priest who had known Gathers since boyhood, said Gathers hated drugs and was unhappy that he had to take Inderal.

But he said Gathers took the Inderal to the end.

"Hank couldn't stand drinking because of what the drug alcohol did to his father," an alcoholic, Hagan said. "He used to get angry at the professional athletes who would accept money to advertise beer. *(AP, NYT, WP)*

Valvano and N.C. State Duel Over His Tenure

United Press International

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Coach Jim Valvano's attorney says he has withdrawn all proposals to settle his contract with North Carolina State University and that the embattled basketball coach will stay on until the university rules otherwise.

The attorney, Art Kaminsky, rebutted statements by the university's interim athletic director, who had said Valvano asked for the contract settlement talks and had indicated he wanted to resign in the face of allegations of player payoffs and point shaving.

"This is the end of the whole escapade," Kaminsky told The Charlotte Observer newspaper on Tuesday. "The situation now is, Jim's still the basketball coach there until the university says otherwise."

The stakes are high. If Valvano quits, he must pay the N.C. State about half a million dollars, but if he is forced to resign, he would stand to gain at least that much from the university and its boosters.

Both sides said they did not expect a solution until after this week's Atlantic Coast Conference Tournament in Charlotte.

The executive committee of the university's board of trustees on Tuesday "expressed confidence as to how the administration has handled the matter to date," a university lawyer said. "The executive committee gave the board clear instructions to continue negotiations until a satisfactory resolution has been achieved that is in the best interest of the university."

Valvano has been under fire for the past two weeks, ever since allegations arose that four players in his 1987-88 program received money from gamblers to shave points.

The players include New Jersey Nets center Charles Shackleford, who admits he received $65,000 from two men during his sophomore and junior years at N.C. State. But Shackleford says he never shaved points and has since repaid the money plus interest. And a New Jersey prosecutor has found no cause to charge Shackleford.

The Wolfpack basketball program has been a powerful force in the Atlantic Coast Conference ever since Valvano took over in 1980. Valvano has a 187-103 record at N.C. State. Under Valvano, the Wolfpack has won one NCAA title (1983) and been in the NCAA tournament six times.

Towson and Illinois State Join NCAA Field

The Associated Press

Towson State, for the first time ever, and Illinois State earned trips to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament by winning their respective conference tournament championships.

Towson State joined the NCAA field with a 73-60 victory over Lehigh Tuesday in the championship game of the East Coast Conference Tournament.

Kurk Lee scored 22 points for the Tigers in Towson, Maryland, who had lost in the tournament's title game two of the previous three seasons.

The ECC representative has lost in the first round of the NCAA Tournament five years in a row.

"There are 64 teams, and I think we're probably going to be [seeded] 59th or so, so we'll be playing one of the top eight seeds," the Towson State coach, Terry Truax, said.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

"A lot of people are going to write us off, but we know what we can do," said Kennell Jones. "We're going there to win a game."

The Tigers (18-12) led by 33-32 at halftime, then took control with a 9-2 spurt that produced a 64-53 lead midway through the second half.

Towson State used free throws to build the advantage, hitting seven shots in a row, while Lehigh missed five straight free throws.

Dozie Mbonu scored 23 points for Lehigh (18-12), which was seeking its third NCAA Tournament bid in six seasons.

Illinois State beat Southern Illinois, 81-78, to win the Missouri Valley Conference tournament in Normal, Illinois.

Rickey Jackson made three free throws in the final 86 seconds to lift Illinois State. Jarrod Coleman scored 23 points for Illinois State (18-12) and Jackson had 20.

BOOKS

THE MESSAGE TO THE PLANET

By Iris Murdoch. 563 pages. $22.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

THE ground in Iris Murdoch's novels perpetually shifts beneath us. At one moment, her clutch of assorted English intellectuals and artistic types are engaged in perfectly ordinary exercises of speculation, lust, ambition, greed and depressiveness. At the next, an aura of the supernatural falls upon them, as if the old gods were alive and wore cardigans and good shoes.

Her painters, lawyers, academics, failed clergymen, musicians and writers tend to be on the verges of middle age. They are uneasy or morose and, despite their talents and comforts, subject to an acedia close to spiritual death.

Into this uneasy stasis moves a guru-like figure, a man of enigmatic intellectual and moral force, an enchanter. He provokes thunderstorms, displacements, violence, wild leaps, odd changes; and by the time the book ends, at least some of these high-strung people will find themselves upended.

"The Message to the Planet" follows the pattern. Marcus Vallar as a mathematical prodigy, then a painter, then a linguist searching for the roots of a universal language. He fascinated and unsettled those he met. Vallar alternately helped and quarreled with Jack, whose brilliant painting career he inspired. His corrosive questioning led Gildas to lose his faith and quit the priesthood. He made an ardent disciple out of Ludens, a scholar, only to savage him and drive him away. He put a curse on Patrick, an Irish poet. And then he disappeared.

When the book starts, years later, Patrick is dying of a mysterious disease. Jack, Gildas and Ludens speculate that Vallar's curse may be responsible. Ludens, still worshipful, searches and finds him living in a country cottage, aged, paranoid and scribbling what Ludens is certain must be a mighty though obscure philosophical work.

Ludens brings Vallar back to London along with the latter's Gypsy-like daughter, Irina. Vallar climbs into bed with Patrick and embraces him. It is a comically awkward scene. Yet Patrick promptly recovers.

The heart of the book concerns Ludens's effort to be disciple to a figure he has decided is somewhere between Spinoza and Christ. Ludens's need to find a master endows Vallar with a prophetic glow, one that includes Irina, with whom he falls loftily in love.

To him, she is the magician's daughter, and touched with his magic. In fact — or almost fact, granting Murdoch her ambiguities — she regards her father as "barmy." She places him in an expensive sanitarium, takes care of him in a cottage on the grounds, and waits for him to die so she can go off and have fun.

Ludens's need to believe makes his attendance upon Vallar a quixotic quest that is both goofy and deadly serious. He brings notebooks and an expensive fountain pen; he asks the old man whole lists of philosophical questions, all in an effort to get the great work out.

Comedy entangled in mystery, fraud indistinguishable from saintliness are the elements of this, as of previous Murdoch conundrums. Jack comes to visit, along with his wife and mistress, both of whom live with him and battle each other in highly arcane fashion. So do Gildas, Patrick, a rabbi, a priest and other assorted characters. Each works upon his or her entirely tangential obsessions. A tangency that doesn't quite touch is Murdoch's pattern of people's relations to each other and to the universe. Across the infinitesimal gap, her sparks fly.

If "Message" has the complexity, the wonderfully unexpected talk, the fey and jarring balances and imbalances of Murdoch's other recent novels, it is something of a falling-off. Energy is lacking. There is lethargy in it despite the wit.

But as always, Murdoch's itchy intellectual seekers and slobs create a world that is entirely artificial and yet infinitely inhabitable. It draws us in, and when we finish one of her books, we miss it. Each new book resembles the others, and yet a Murdoch fan is glad to be back.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most prestigious positions in bridge journalism has a new occupant: Albert Dormer of London has succeeded Jeremy Flint, who died last November, as columnist for The Times of London.

Dormer has written extensively about bridge for more than three decades. He has written high-quality books, mostly as a hired pen for others, and until recently was the editor of World Bridge News, the publication of the World Bridge Federation. Early in his bridge career, Dormer held the South cards in the diagramed deal. Using traditional bidding methods, he arrived in four hearts and faced the lead of the diamond ace. The West player was Adam Meredith, a brilliant card player and mercurial bidder who helped Britain win the world team championship in 1955. He continued with a diamond, and South won in dummy and led the heart six. When East played the heart queen, Dormer could see doom approaching. It was likely that East would win the next trump lead and give his partner a diamond ruff. West would be able to exit with a club, and the spade finesse would decide matters. South made an unusual intermediate move. Before continuing trumps he played clubs, ruffing the third round in his hand. Then he played another trump, and East duly won and gave his partner the anticipated ruff. But West was now endplayed. With his clubs removed, he was forced to lead a spade away from the king and Dormer had made his game.

NORTH (N)
♠ Q J
♡ J 10 6
♢ K Q 6 4
♣ A K 7 3

WEST
♠ K 10 7 4 2
♡ 7 5 4
♢ A 5
♣ Q 6 2

EAST
♠ 9 5 3
♡ K Q
♢ 10 9 3 2
♣ J 10 8 4

SOUTH
♠ A 8 6
♡ A 9 8 3 2
♢ J 8 7
♣ 9 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

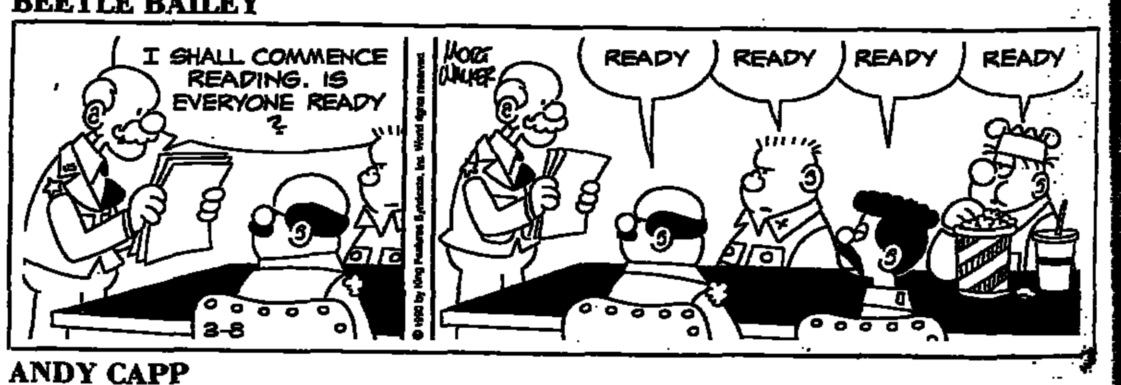
North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

PEANUTS

WHERE'S EVERYBODY GOING? THIS IS ONLY A SHOWER!
C'MON! WE NEED THE PRACTICE! ARE YOU AFRAID OF A LITTLE RAIN?!!
3-8

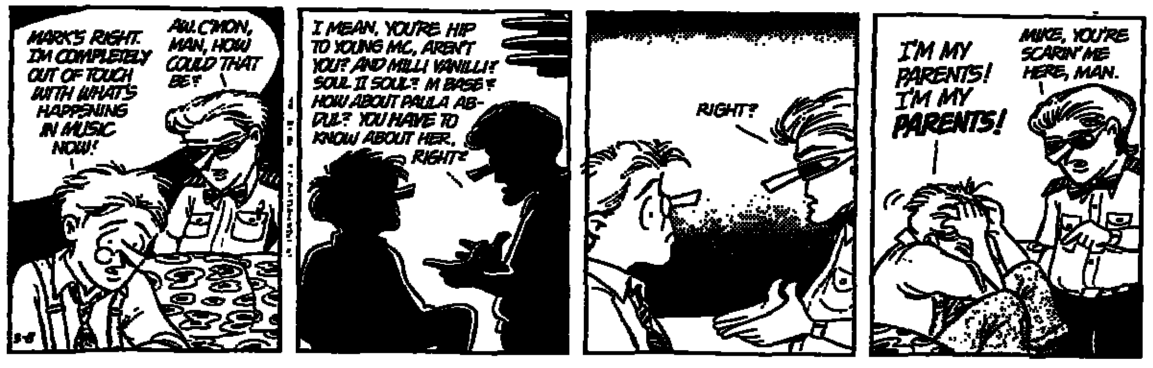
BEETLE BAILEY


I SHALL COMMENCE READING. IS EVERYONE READY ?
READY
READY
READY
READY
MORT WALKER
3-8

ANDY CAPP

I DOUBT VERY MUCH THAT WE'LL BE MEETING IN HEAVEN, MATEY
REALLY? WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN UP TO? HEH! HEH! HEH-!
WHAT AM I DOING-?

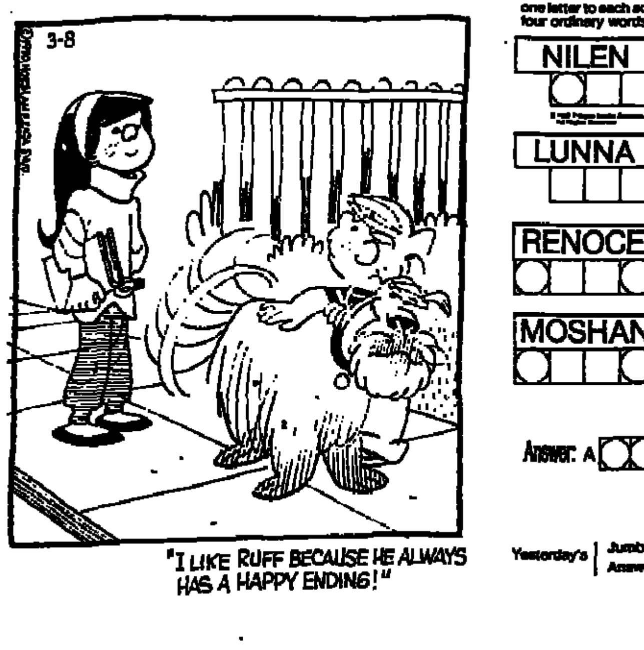
DOONESBURY


MARK'S RIGHT. I'M COMPLETELY OUT OF TOUCH WITH WHAT'S HAPPENING IN MUSIC NOW!
AW, C'MON, MAN, HOW COULD THAT BE?
I MEAN, YOU'RE HIP TO YOUNG MC, AREN'T YOU? AND MILLI VANILLI? SOUL II SOUL? M BASE? HOW ABOUT PAULA ABDUL? YOU HAVE TO KNOW ABOUT HER, RIGHT?
RIGHT?
I'M MY PARENTS! I'M MY PARENTS!
MIKE, YOU'RE SCARIN' ME HERE, MAN.

WIZARD of ID

STOP MURDERING OUR ANIMALS!
WE'RE GOING TO PICKET THE FUR SHOP
YOU'D BETTER LEAVE YOUR SHOES AND PURSE HERE
WHY?
STOP MURDERING OUR ANIMALS
...THEY'RE LEATHER
PARKER
3-5

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I LIKE RUFF BECAUSE HE ALWAYS HAS A HAPPY ENDING!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

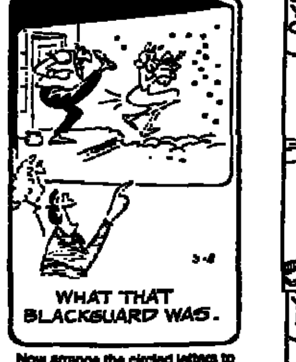
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NILEN
○☐☐○☐

LUNNA
☐☐☐☐○

RENOCE
○☐○☐○☐

MOSHAN
○☐☐○☐☐



WHAT THAT BLACKGUARD WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A ○○○○ WITHOUT A "○○○○"

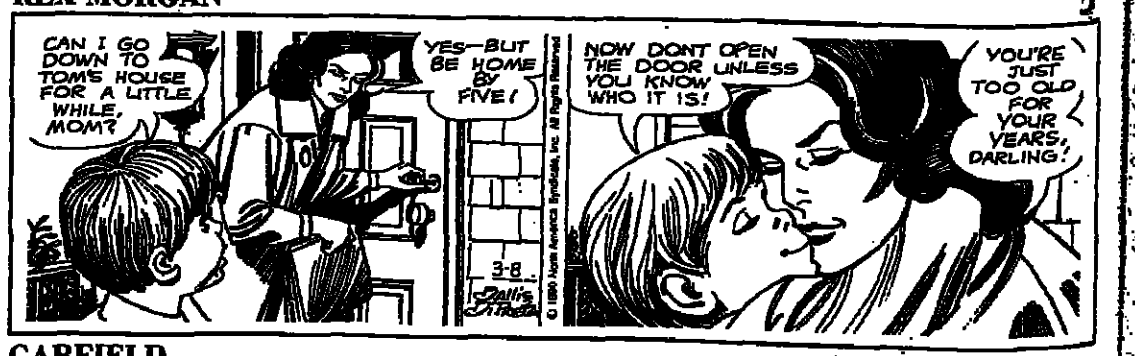
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: PIECE SANDY KINGLY ENCAMP
Answer: Their kid's college education seemed to be just this—PIGSKIN DEEP

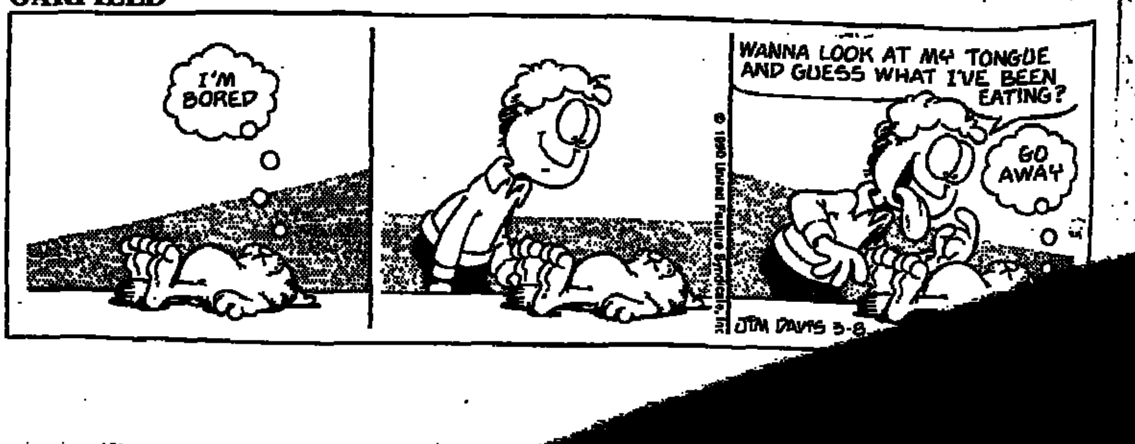
BLONDIE

SO YOU SENT ALL YOUR KIDS TO COLLEGE
EVERY ONE OF 'EM
THAT MUST MAKE YOU VERY PROUD
OF COURSE BUT IT DOES HAVE ITS DRAWBACKS
YOU MEAN THE EXPENSE ?
YES
AND ALSO, KNOWING THAT AFTER FOUR YEARS THE COLLEGE IS GOING TO SEND THEM BACK
3-8
YOUNG

REX MORGAN


CAN I GO DOWN TO TOM'S HOUSE FOR A LITTLE WHILE, MOM?
YES—BUT BE HOME BY FIVE!
NOW DONT OPEN THE DOOR UNLESS YOU KNOW WHO IT IS!
YOU'RE JUST TOO OLD FOR YOUR YEARS, DARLING!
3-8

GARFIELD


I'M BORED
WANNA LOOK AT MY TONGUE AND GUESS WHAT I'VE BEEN EATING?
GO AWAY
JIM DAVIS 3-8

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Goalie Saves Milan, And Bayern Edges PSV Eindhoven

The Associated Press

Goalie Giovanni Galli made two key saves as AC Milan, trying to become the first club in a decade to win back-to-back Champions Cup titles, played to a scoreless tie Wednesday at Belgium's Mechlin in a first-leg quarterfinal game.

Mechlin dominated the contest but had a goal disallowed and was stymied twice by stunning Galli saves as Milan gave itself the chance to advance to the semifinals by winning at home in two weeks.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Milan, playing without Ruud Gullit, its injured Dutch star, is seeking to win consecutive Champions Cup titles for the first time since Nottingham Forest of England won in 1979 and 1980.

Milan rarely performed with the poise that has become its hallmark in recent years and Dutch internationals Frank Rijkaard and Marco Van Basten rarely made an impression on the strong Mechlin defense.

In another Champions Cup game, host Bayern Munich edged PSV Eindhoven of the Netherlands, 2-1, in a battle of former champions. All the goals were scored in a six-minute span late in the second half.

Bayern's narrow victory left Eindhoven in a good position to advance on aggregate after the return leg in two weeks.

Eindhoven, the 1988 Champions Cup winner, crowded the midfield and its early checking gave the West Germans little room to maneuver. The Dutch champion was without star Brazilian striker Romario, who broke his leg in league action last weekend.

Philippe Thys scored with five minutes remaining to give Olympic Marseille of France, the visitors, a 1-0 victory over the Bulgarian club Sredetz Sofia, while Benfica of Portugal hosted the Soviet team Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk in a late game.

In the Cup Winners Cup, Dynamo Bucharest and Sampdoria recorded home victories while Real Valladolid of Spain could manage only a 0-0 tie at home against Monaco. On Tuesday, host Anderlecht of Belgium had defeated Vienna's Admira Wacker, 2-0.

Dynamo Bucharest, playing its first European Cup game since the overthrow in December of the Ceausescu regime and the Securitate secret police that sponsored the Romanian team, got goals in the 17th and 58th minutes from Florin Raducioi to defeat Partizan Belgrade, 2-1, in Bucharest.

Sampdoria defeated the Swiss club Grasshoppers, 2-0, on a first-half goal by defender Pietro Vierchowod and an own-goal by Urs Meier in the 84th minute.

A Monaco club missing three key players due to injury and suspension tied Real Valladolid in a game that did not feature a single shot on goal. The game was halted briefly in the first half when a rooster was thrown on the field.

Midfielder Marcel Dib and forward George Weah of Monaco proved to be very dangerous but the home team's defense broke up their attacks.

In the UEFA Cup, a pair of Italian teams and a pair of West German clubs scored first-leg victories, with Werder Bremen scoring three times in an eight-minute span of the first half en route to a 4-1 triumph against Liege in Belgium. Striker Karl-Heinz Riedle scored twice for Werder Bremen.

A collectively strong Bremen imposed its play to confirm itself as perhaps the most spectacular team in the UEFA Cup competition.

Midfielder Manfred Bockenfeld scored on a break in the 32dn minute, Riedle headed home a second goal and New Zealander Wynton Rufer closed off the unlikely spell with a spectacular volley in the 39th minute.

FC Liege scored a consolation goal when Zlatko Varga finished off a fluent team combination one minute later.

On Tuesday night, another West German club, Cologne, scored early in each half to win 2-0 at home against the Belgian team Antwerp.

But Hamburg fell, 2-0, at home to Italy's Juventus as Salvatore Schillaci and Pier Luigi Casiraghi scored five minutes apart in the second half.

The fourth winner also was from Italy, with an early goal by defender Giuseppe Volpecina giving Fiorentina a 1-0 home victory over Auxerre of France.

The header by the Italian left back, following a corner kick, was one of the few thrills in a midfield battle which produced a few offensive chances.

The French team, chiefly thinking of defense, did not cause any serious threat to Italian goalie Marco Landucci.

The Associated Press

Sampdoria defender Pietro Vierchowod, left, scoring his team's first goal against the Swiss Grasshoppers on Wednesday in Genoa.

Cup Results

Quarterfinals, first leg

CHAMPIONS' CUP

Sredets Sofia 0, Marseille 1

KV Mechelen (Belgium) 0, AC Milan 0

Benfica (Portugal) v. Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk (U.S.S.R.)

Bayern Munich 2, PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands) 1

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Sampdoria (Italy) 2, Grasshoppers (Switz.) 0

Real Valladolid (Spain) 0, Monaco 0

Dynamo Bucharest 2, Partizan Belgrade 1

Anderlecht (Belgium) 2, Admira Wacker (Austria) 0

UEFA CUP

Fiorentina (Italy) 1, Auxerre (France) 0

FC Cologne 2, Antwerp 0

FC Liege 1, Werder Bremen 4

Hamburg 0, Juventus (Italy) 2

Baseball Sides Give In On Minor Points, but Arbitration Talks Lag

United Press International

NEW YORK — Baseball negotiators ended a six-hour bargaining session early Wednesday morning without a key to solving the arbitration issue at the center of a three-week spring training lockout.

Donald Fehr, the union chief, said the parties made some progress on minimum salaries and on the benefit plan, but added the gap had widened on outright assignments.

Fehr reported no change on the issue of when players can become eligible for salary arbitration. He also said owners are trying to eliminate the maximum pay-cut rule.

"If anybody thought there was an agreement in sight, that was not right," Fehr said.

Charles O'Connor, who represents the owners, said: "The bad news is that we have not bridged the gap on the two-three year arbitration. The good news is that I think we have narrowed the gap on ... a number of remaining issues."

Asked to assess the progress, the National League player representative, Tom Herr, said, "You have to dissect each issue. We're closer on some, we're farther apart on others."

Both sides said they expected talks to resume Wednesday, sometime after the owners' labor committee meets in the morning.

Tuesday's bargaining session began shortly after 6 P.M. and several *factors led to hope that a settlement* might result. First, there was the sheer length of the talks; they lasted more than six hours.

Second, the owners' Player Relations Committee had caucused earlier in the day, raising the possibility that new proposals might be forthcoming. Third, owners indefinitely postponed their scheduled meetings Thursday in Dallas.

Fourth, both sides agree they will lose the season opener, scheduled for April 2, unless an agreement comes by the end of the week.

Despite all those factors, talks deteriorated over the arbitration issue.

The union had been demanding that eligibility for arbitration be given to players with two years of major-league service, but on Tuesday said it would accept a compromise that would allow only some two-plus players to be eligible.

Fehr said the union had offered four or five alternatives which could be the basis of a compromise but O'Connor said owners will not move off their position that the threshold must remain at three years.

Owners offered to restore rosters to 25 players beginning in 1991, increased their offer on minimum salary by $5,000 to $90,000 and increased their benefit contribution from an average of $44.86 million to $50 million a year.

But they angered the union by proposing elimination of the 2[illegible] percent maximum salary cut rule for players in arbitration, by withdrawing a plan that would have minor league players go through reverse waivers before they could return to the majors, and by proposing that the minor-league salary minimum be lowered from its traditional value of one-third of the big-league low.

"The clubs' position through 10 minutes ago is there will be no movement on salary arbitration eligibility," Fehr said. "You can't get there from here."

Fehr said the union has produced four or five "concepts or frameworks" for bridging the gap on arbitration. Union official Gene Orza said the concepts involve service time, performance, and combinations of the two.

O'Connor defended the proposal to eliminate a rule placing a limit on how much salaries could be cut for players eligible for arbitration.

"I would characterize it as an effort to bring some equity into the salary arbitration system," O'Connor said.

Meanwhile, President George Bush said he would not get involved in baseball's problems.'

Heated Competition to Host World Cup Visitors

The Associated Press

MILAN — Behind the scenes and often under the counter, Italian cities have been bartering for the right to host team training camps at next summer's World Cup soccer championship.

According to World Cup Organizing Committee sources, the best teams were offered inducements amounting to several million dollars in free accommodations and other benefits.

"It was a sort of auction, at bullish prices between city and regional officials to win the privilege of hosting a team," said Ettore Rizzotti, the mayor of the small town of Spilimbergo.

Cities such as Spilimbergo, which lost out to two rival resorts in the bidding for the Spanish team, had hoped to reap large profits from advertising and tourism from the month-long tournament that begins June 8.

The competition was fierce. A few mayors threatened to resign because of what they called "unfair" competition.

Explaining how Spilimbergo lost its bid, Rizzotti said: "Spanish officials had already picked a hotel here and had agreed on other services. Then a committee for the province of Udine began separate negotiations, and Spain agreed to move to other sites near Udine."

"We went on the verge of a political crisis," Rizzotti said. "The anger is over now. We will probably *accommodate Spanish supporters* instead of their team."

On the Italian Riviera along the Ligurian coast near Genoa, the resort of Sestri Levante lost its bid to host Sweden.

Luciano Alloro, the recreation commissioner in Sestri, said the city council had offered the Swedish team free accommodations in a luxury hotel.

"The competition possibly provided better terms," he said.

Sweden picked one of the most luxurious hotels on the Riviera, the Hotel Cenobio dei Dogi at nearby Camogli, where the costs run from 221,000 to 326,000 lire ($175 to $260) per person per day. Officials in Camogli declined to comment on what they offered.

As soon as the World Cup draw assigning playing sites was completed Dec. 9, local tourism officials and industrialists joined forces to promote their cities as sites of the training camps.

Maurizio Lombardi, the secretary of the World Cup Committee in Asti, a hilly town in the northwest Piedmont region that will host Brazil, said local banks, industrialists and businessmen united to finance the operation, which some analysts estimated would cost about $500,000.

"Our major goal is to promote our wine industry," Lombardi said. "By focusing the attention of the media and of visitors on our city, we can achieve a major promotional success."

Brazil, Argentina, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, England and Spain — popular teams seen as favorites for the July 8 championship game in Rome — were the most highly courted.

But some of the underdog teams with good tourist appeal, such as *the United States, South Korea,* Sweden and Austria, also drew a lot of attention.

"We have received impressive publicity since South Korea decided to stay here," says Alberto Vudafieri, who runs the Greif Hotel in Lignano Sabbiadoro, an Adriatic sea resort south of Udine.

Suk Kyu Kim, the South Korean ambassador to Italy, predicted that at least 5,000 Korean fans will follow the team to Italy.

Brazil, which along with Italy is seeking a record fourth World Cup championship, was given free plane tickets by Asti's World Cup committee and other fringe benefits such as discounts in local shops, free transportation and the use of the local stadium for night training, said an Asti official who asked that his name not be used.

Provincial officials in Udine indicated that Spain's "contract" for staying 10 days in the mountain resort of Tarvisio and 21 days in Magnano in Riviera requires visits by the team to the major industrial plants of the region.

Adalberto Scemma, an official of the World Cup Committee in Verona, said the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) region, a favorite vacation spot for West German tourists, allotted more than $600,000 to promote the stay of the West German team.

World champion Argentina, which picked the training center of Trigoria near Rome, will stay in the luxury Hotel Paradise in Naples.

World Cup Team Sites

- Italy, training center of Coverciano, Florence, *May 5-31;* Hotel Hello Gabola, Marino, Rome, from June 4.
- *Austria, Bressanone (Brixen), May 20-25;* Hotel Paggeria Medicea, Artimino, Florence, from June 4.
- United States, CONI Center, Tirrenia, Pisa, from June 1.
- Czechoslovakia, Grand Hotel La Pace, Montecatini, Pistoia, June 5-16; Hotel Diana Park, Nemi, Rome, June 16-20.
- Argentina, Trigoria training center, Rome, *May 9-June 20.* Staying at Hotel Paradise, Naples, day before matches.
- Cameroon, Hotel Sierra Silvana, Selva di [illegible]sano, Brindisi from *May 28.*
- Soviet Union, Il Ciocco tourist Center, [illegible]cco Barga, Lucca, from June 4; Grand [illegible]tel D'Aragona, Conversano, Bari (date un[illegible]wn)
- [illegible]omania, Hotel Villa, Bisceglie, Bari, [illegible] 1-16; Hotel Terme, Telese, Benevento, [illegible] *June 17.*
- [illegible]razil, Hotel Dei Cappuccini, Gubbio, Perugia, *May 20-28;* Hotel Hasta, Asti, *May 29-June 20.*
- *Costa Rica,* Park Hotel, *Mondovi,* Cuneo; *May 25-June 22*
- *Sweden,* Hotel Cenobio dei Dogi, Camogli, Genoa, June 6-20
- *Scotland,* Grand Hotel Bristol, Rapallo, Genoa, June 5-15; Hotel Billia, *Saint Vincent,* June 16-[illegible]; Diana Park, Nemi, Rome, days before m[illegible]ches.
- West Germany, Hotel Seeleiten, Caldaro, Bolzano, June 2-6; Hotel Castello di Pomerio, Como, June 8-21
- *Yugoslavia, Hotel* Terme Salvarola, Sassuolo, *Modena,* June 5-20
- United Arab Emirates, Hotel *Molino* Rosso, Imola, Bologna, *May* 31-June 20
- Colombia, Villa Pallavicini, Bologna, from *May 8.*
- Belgium, Villa Quaranta Park Hotel, Pescantina, Verona, from June 9.
- South Korea, Hotel du Parc, Riva Del Garda, Trento, June 1-13; Hotel Greif, Lignano Sabbiadoro, Udine, June 14-21
- Uruguay, Hotel dal Asin, *Malano,* Udine, *May 1-16;* Veronello sport center, Calmasino di Bardolino, Verona, *May 17-June 21*
- Spain, Hotel al Cervo, Tarvisio, Udine, *May 17-27;* Hotel Green Club Riviera, Magnano, *May 27-June 18;* Hotel Villa Michelangelo, Arcugnano, Vicenza, on days before *matches.*
- England, Hotel Ismorus, Cagliari, *May 25-June 1;* Is *Molas* Gold Hotel, *Santa Margherita* di Pula, Cagliari, from June 2.
- Ireland, Hotel Ismorus, Cagliari, June 2-11; Hotel Porto Rais, Piraineto di Carini, Palermo, June 12-22
- Netherlands, Kafara Hotel, Santa Flavia, Palermo, June 7-22
- Egypt, Residence Azzolini, Villagrazia *Carini,* Palermo, June 7-23.

SIDELINES

ESPN to Market Sports TV in Japan

TOKYO (Reuters) — Itoh and Co. Ltd. and ESPN Inc. of Connecticut set up a joint venture to market sports programs to Japanese cable levision firms, the companies said in a statement.

ESPN is the premier cable sports network in the United States and is a rt owner of the W.H. Smith-controlled Screensport cable network that rates under that name in Britain and as TVsport in France and rtkanal in West Germany.

renary Takes World Skating Lead

ALIFAX, Nova Scotia (UPI) — Jill Trenary, the three-time U.S. re skating champion and 1989 world bronze medalist, moved into the all lead Wednesday at the World Figure Skating Championships the defending *champion,* Midori Ito, finished 10th in the compul- figures.

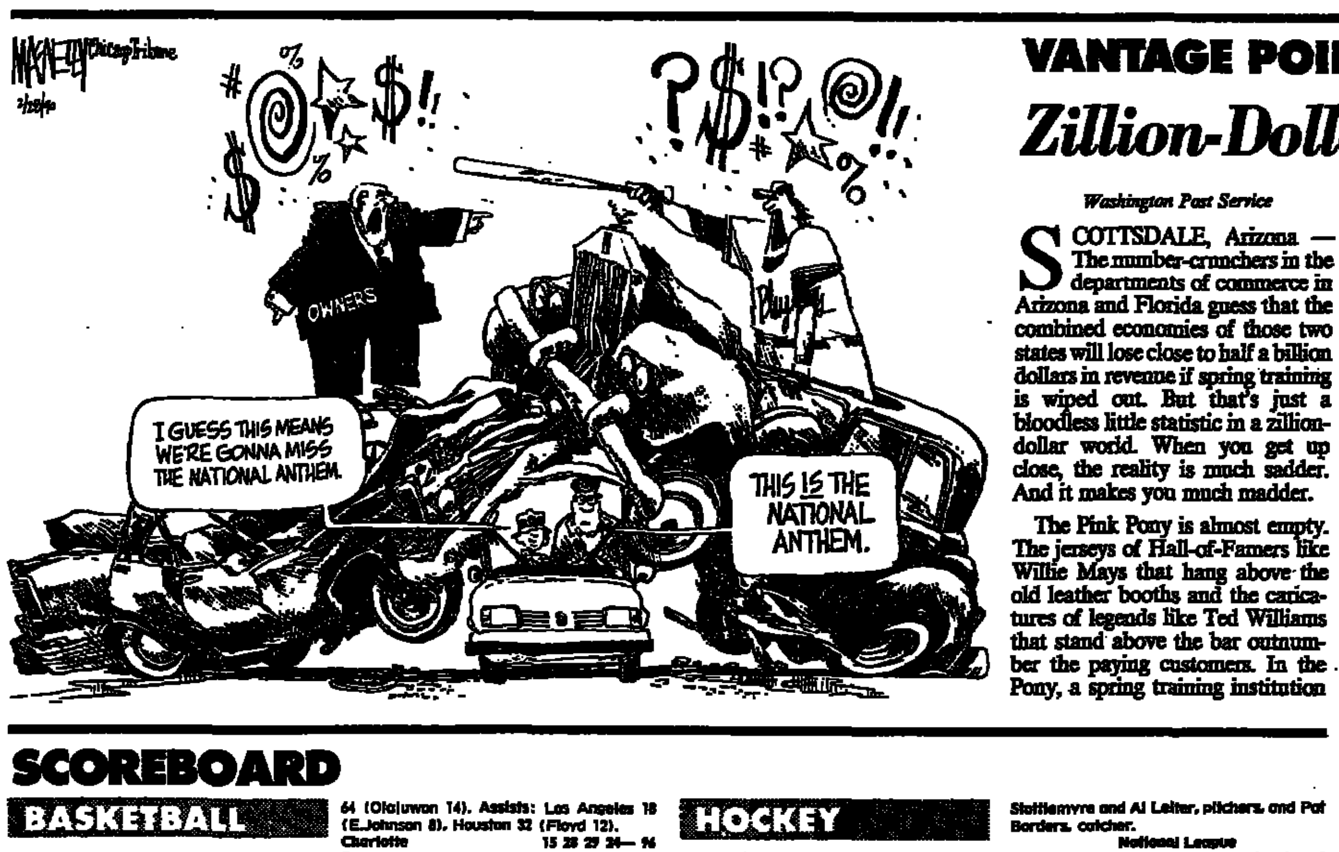
ematch of Top U.S. Racehorses

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois (Reuters) — Sunday Silence and asy Goer, last year's top U.S. thoroughbreds, will renew their horse-acing rivalry at a $1-million 1¼-mile invitational race here Aug. 4. Sunday Silence won the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and the Breeders' Cup Classic. Easy Goer won the Belmont Stakes.

For the Record

Michael Chang pulled out of the $1-million Champions Cup tennis tournament in Indian Wells, California, on Tuesday after suffering pains in the left hip, which he fractured in December. *(Reuters)*

Joe Sewell, a Hall of Fame shortstop who had a .312 batting average in 14 major-league seasons and who holds five records for fewest strikeouts, died Tuesday. He was 91. *(AP)*



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VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

Zillion-Dollar Sport Ignores Its Fans

Washington Post Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — The number-crunchers in the departments of commerce in Arizona and Florida guess that the combined economies of those two states will lose close to half a billion dollars in revenue if spring training is wiped out. But that's just a bloodless little statistic in a zillion-dollar world. When you get up close, the reality is much sadder. And it makes you much madder.

The Pink Pony is almost empty. The jerseys of Hall-of-Famers like Willie Mays that hang above the old leather booths and the caricatures of legends like Ted Williams that stand above the bar outnumber the paying customers. In the Pony, a spring training institution and baseball shrine for 38 years, the tables come equipped with telephone jacks so general managers can make trades as they cut their New York strip steaks. These days, those tables are mostly barren.

Behind the bar, next to the autographed balls and historic bats, stand all of baseball's record books. Got to settle those arguments. This March there are no arguments. Everybody in this hard-boiled joint feels the same way.

"The people who come in here are mad at both sides. Millionaires fighting billionaires while the people like us get hurt," Bruce Durack, a bartender, said. "If they settled, our business would double. What I hear most is that fans wish they could punish 'em. Boycott the first month of the season."

Let the Pony stand for this whole baseball lockout that is murdering waiters, robbing ushers, chiseling vendors and sucking the blood of bartenders from Miami to Tucson. "No Lockout Here," pleads the sign outside the Chicago Sports Bar on Scottsdale Road. "All Fans Welcome."

"The dollars we'll never get back are the ones that go to non-profits. Charity will be hurt most," Ann Wendell of the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce said. "The [San Francisco] Giants bring about $8 million of business into Scottsdale, but we might get more than half of that back because people will come here anyway for other activities."

"But groups like the Scottsdale Charros and the Mesa HoHoKams, who sell concessions and tickets, then turn the money over to the Boys and Girls Clubs or drug prevention institutes — that money's gone. You can't get it back."

IT'S PERFECT SYMBOLISM that the first spring training game to be canceled this season was between the Giants and the Oakland Athletics — the 1989 World Series teams. The proceeds were to have gone to Bay Area earthquake victims.

Perhaps, soon, the union boss, Don Fehr, will get his wounded ego off the disabled list and agree to a settlement. Perhaps, soon, the commissioner, Fay Vincent, can kick enough sense into ownership to get them to make a halfway-fair proposal.

When both sides finally chop up the new $1.5 billion in TV revenue that has made the sport filthy rich, would it be too much to ask that $2 million in reparations — half from the owners and half from the players — be paid to each spring training city?

Baseball owners have always exploited spring training towns, treating them like bumpkin burgs that only exist to be fleeced, then abandoned when some new Port St. Lucie becomes sufficiently star-struck to up the ante.

Someday baseball's sins may reach the public's moral sticking point. Then mass opinion will be so outraged that Congress may (take your pick) abolish baseball's antitrust exemption; mandate expansion and forbid transfer of existing franchises; or even nationalize the whole sport by buying out every owner at fair-market value, then letting cities run their own teams.

Has that day come? Probably not. The sport still has far too many fans whose affection is as pure as the cynicism of the people they worship.

Don Carson can't wait for a settlement. He's the Don in "Don and Charlie's," a popular steakhouse here. Inside the front door are hundreds of mounted autographed baseballs, including one signed by "John Neun — only unassisted triple play to end game in major league history." In the lobby, illuminated by a special light, is a color *portrait of Pete Rose. Beneath Pete* is a canceled check signed by Tyrus R. Cobb. Above Pete's head is a large bat with an affidavit from Hillerich & Bradsby, stating, "We hereby certify that this hand-turned northern ash bat is made to Babe Ruth's own specifications."

"I'm so depressed. I go to the park every day," Carson said. "If there were a game today, people would be standing in line outside at 5:30. Now, it gets busy later and ends earlier. There's no excitement. It's like going to a party and there's no cake. Business is off 10 to 15 percent. But don't pity us. Pity the guys who scrape by selling team souvenirs and T-shirts."

WHAT CARSON MISSES isn't the money, it's the game. For him, sitting down to dinner with Harry Caray and a couple of players is "like listening to history."

For six weeks a year, Don and Charlie's, like Scottsdale itself, gets a big-time buzz that lingers year-round. "In spring training, there are no losers; everybody's happy," Carson said. "You're six feet away from the players. They'll sign an autograph during the game ..."

"People talk about a boycott. That's like useless rhetoric. Who the hell's going to boycott baseball? You boycott gas stations. The day they settle, your friend is going to call and say, 'Wanna go to the game?' You say, 'What time they playin'?' He says, 'Midnight.' You're gonna say, 'Good. I'll pick you up.'"

With each labor war, baseball invites fewer Don Carsons who would watch a game at midnight and more Bruce Duracks who'd love to kick the game in the wallet.

The fact is that fans don't need a union. They only need willpower. The sport knows its revenues down to the nickel. Any fan who can find a way to put less money in the game's pocket in 1990 is casting his vote in the most forceful possible way.

Baseball will graph and measure every trend. So will the TV moguls who offer big contracts. And when the next labor contract comes due, everybody will remember how many lined up at midnight and how many stayed home.

If this spring's labor wreckage continues, fans should not delude themselves into thinking they are powerless. They have the vote. Attendance, total revenues and TV ratings are an ideal electoral college.

So, do the right thing.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	37	21	.638	—
Philadelphia	37	22	.627	½
Boston	34	23	.596	2½
Washington	23	37	.383	15
New Jersey	15	43	.259	22
Miami	13	47	.217	25
Central Division				
Detroit	45	15	.750	—
Chicago	38	20	.655	6
Milwaukee	32	27	.542	12½
Indiana	31	29	.517	14
Atlanta	28	31	.475	16½
Cleveland	25	33	.431	19
Orlando	16	43	.271	28½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	42	17	.712	—
San Antonio	38	20	.655	3½
Dallas	32	26	.552	9½
Denver	32	26	.552	9½
Houston	28	31	.475	14
Minnesota	15	42	.263	26
Charlotte	10	47	.175	31
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	43	14	.754	—
Portland	40	18	.690	3½
Phoenix	38	19	.667	5
Seattle	30	28	.517	13½
Golden State	26	32	.448	17½
L.A. Clippers	23	35	.397	20½
Sacramento	17	42	.288	27

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Portland 31 28 24 29—112
New York 35 24 24 17—100

Duckworth 13-20 2-6 28, Williams 9-14 3-6 21; Ewing 17-28 6-7 40, Newman 5-11 5-5 16. Rebounds: Portland 56 (Duckworth 11), New York 47 (Oakley 14). Assists: Portland 29 (Drexler 9), New York 27 (Oakley, Ewing 5).

Utah 23 34 20 34—111
Orlando 33 19 30 19—101

Malone 10-24 11-15 31, Bailey 10-15 0-0 20; Theus 8-19 6-7 22, Catledge 8-23 3-5 19. Rebounds: Utah 54 (M.Brown 11), Orlando 61 (Catledge 12). Assists: Utah 23 (Stockton 12), Orlando 21 (Theus 5).

Phoenix 25 33 29 26—113
Atlanta 24 33 25 29—111

Chambers 13-28 4-5 31, K.Johnson 7-13 10-13 24; Wilkins 15-27 11-13 43, Malone 7-16 7-7 21. Rebounds: Phoenix 50 (West 8), Atlanta 48 (Malone 16). Assists: Phoenix 27 (K.Johnson 14), Atlanta 27 (Webb 12).

Sacramento 25 22 30 14— 91
Detroit 24 23 27 27—101

Tisdale 19-23 2-2 40, Carr 7-15 2-4 16; Laimbeer 10-17 5-6 25, Dumars 11-21 3-3 25. Rebounds: Sacramento 42 (McCray 9), Detroit 46 (Laimbeer 12). Assists: Sacramento 25 (Toney, McCray 5), Detroit 25 (Thomas 10).

Washington 20 24 25 29— 98
Indiana 28 25 30 30—113

Malone 9-21 1-1 19, Eackles 5-12 5-6 17; Person [illegible], Smits [illegible]. Rebounds: Washington [illegible], Indiana [illegible]. Assists: Washington [illegible], Indiana [illegible].

Chicago [illegible]
Milwaukee [illegible]

Jordan [illegible], Grant [illegible]; Robertson [illegible], Humphries [illegible]. Rebounds: Chicago [illegible] (Pippen [illegible]), Milwaukee [illegible] (Anderson [illegible]). Assists: Chicago [illegible] (Jordan [illegible]), Milwaukee [illegible] (Humphries [illegible]).

L.A. Lakers [illegible]
Houston [illegible]

E.Johnson [illegible], Worthy [illegible]; Olajuwon [illegible], Floyd [illegible]. Rebounds: Los Angeles [illegible] (Worthy [illegible]), Houston 64 (Olajuwon 14). Assists: Los Angeles 18 (E.Johnson 8), Houston 32 (Floyd 12).

Charlotte 15 28 27 26— 96
Denver 30 32 34 26—122

Chapman 7-18 7-9 22, Anderson 5-7 4-5 15; Schayes 7-7 9-9 23, English 8-15 2-2 18. Rebounds: Charlotte 47 (Chapman 9), Denver 60 (Schayes 12). Assists: Charlotte 18 (Chapman 4), Denver 30 (Lever 6).

Cleveland 17 19 26 28—90
Seattle 14 26 26 29—95

Williams 8-14 4-4 20, Nance 6-12 6-8 18, Price 7-16 3-4 18; Barros 8-20 6-6 23, McKey 4-12 5-6 13. Rebounds: Cleveland 54 (Ehlo 11), Seattle 65 (Cage 13). Assists: Cleveland 19 (Ehlo 7), Seattle 20 (McKey, Barros, McMillan 4).

Selected College Scores

Miami, Fla. 83, Fla. International 55

TOURNAMENTS

Association of Mid-Continent Universities
Semifinals
N. Iowa 63, SW Missouri St. 61
Wis.-Green Bay 49, W. Illinois 46

East Coast Conference
Championship
Towson St. 73, Lehigh 60

Missouri Valley Conference
Championship
Illinois St. 81, S. Illinois 78

North Atlantic Conference
First Round
Boston U. 63, New Hampshire 56
Colgate 54, Hartford 53
Vermont 78, Maine 75

Southland Conference
Semifinals
NE Louisiana 65, Texas-Arlington 50
North Texas 63, NW Louisiana 61

Trans America Athletic Conference
First Round
Ark.-Little Rock 91, Hardin-Simmons 68
Centenary 102, Georgia St. 91
Stetson 80, Georgia Southern 55
Texas-San Antonio 98, Samford 85

NCAA Bids

Schools that have received automatic bids to the NCAA Tournament.

Coppin St., Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference
East Tennessee State, Southern Conference
La Salle, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
Loyola Marymount, West Coast Conference
Princeton, Ivy League
Richmond, Colonial Athletic Association
Robert Morris, Northeast Conference
South Florida, Sun Belt Conference
Towson St., East Coast Conference
Illinois State, Missouri Valley Conference

SKATING

World Championships

Results Tuesday in Halifax, Nova Scotia:

Dance
Compulsory Dance
1. Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko, Soviet Union, .4 factored placements; 2. Maia Usova and Alexander Zhulin, Soviet Union, .8; 3. Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay, France, 1.2.

Pairs
Original Program
1. Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov, Soviet Union, .5; 2. Natalia Mishkutenok and Artur Dmitriev, Soviet Union, 1.0; 3. Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov, Soviet Union, 1.5.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	221
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	308
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	253
NY Islanders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	247
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	245
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	244
Adams Division						
x-Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	191
x-Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	212
x-Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
x-Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	238
Quebec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smythe Division						
x-Edmonton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	262
x-Calgary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	220
Winnipeg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	243
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	284
Vancouver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	271

x-clinched playoff berth

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis [illegible]—1
New Jersey [illegible]—2

P.MacLean (26); J.MacLean (32), D.Brown (12). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Terreri) 7-5-5—17; New Jersey (on Riendeau) [illegible]—30.

Boston [illegible]—2
Philadelphia [illegible]—1

Janney (18), Gould (7); [illegible]. Shots on goal: Boston [illegible]; Philadelphia [illegible].

Hartford [illegible]—4
N.Y. Islanders [illegible]—2

Verbeek (37), Dineen [illegible], Sutter (22), Norton (4). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Fitzpatrick) [illegible]; New York (on Sidorkiewicz) [illegible].

Buffalo [illegible]—1
Washington [illegible]—1

Turgeon (34); Stevens (9). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Beaupre) [illegible]; Washington (on Puppa) [illegible].

Pittsburgh [illegible]—3
Edmonton [illegible]—4

R.Brown (30), Pederson (3), Stevens (25); Ruzicka (8), Simpson (25), Lamb (13), MacTavish (20). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Fuhr) [illegible]; Edmonton (on Pietrangelo) [illegible].

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Craig Worthington, third baseman, and Pete Harnisch, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with [illegible], Mike Rochford and Rob Woodward, pitchers, on one-year contracts.

MILWAUKEE—Agreed to terms with Greg Vaughn, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

MINNESOTA—Renewed the contract of Allan Anderson, pitcher.

SEATTLE—Renewed the contracts of Omar Vizquel, shortstop, and Greg Briley, outfielder.

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Drew Hall and Gary Mielke, pitchers, and Jeff Kunkel, infielder, on one-year contracts.

TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Todd Stottlemyre and Al Leiter, pitchers, and Pat Borders, catcher.

National League

ATLANTA—Renewed the contracts of Tony Castillo and Sergio Valdez, pitchers; Dennis Hood, outfielder; and Alexis Infante, infielder.

CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with Jerome Walton, outfielder, on a one-year contract.

SAN FRANCISCO—Named James Robinson security manager.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Activated Jon Koncak, forward, from the injured list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

NFL—Granted permission to Keith McCants, Alabama linebacker; Emmitt Smith, Florida running back; Barry Foster, Arkansas running back; and Scott Mitchell, Utah quarterback, to enter the NFL draft.

CLEVELAND—Signed Mike Baab, center.

DALLAS—Signed Jay Novacek and [illegible], tight ends; [illegible] Robinson, linebacker; Lester Brinkley, defensive end; [illegible], defensive back, and Mitch Willis, defensive lineman.

DETROIT—Signed Curtis Wilson, center.

MINNESOTA—Named Maxie Baughan assistant linebacker coach.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NHL—Suspended Dave Manson, Chicago defenseman, and Scott Stevens, Washington defenseman, for three games effective March 13, for fighting in a Feb. 27 game and fined Manson $500.

BUFFALO—Signed Reed Larson, defenseman.

HARTFORD—Traded Marc LaForge, left wing, to Edmonton for the rights to Cam Brauer, defenseman.

MINNESOTA—Traded Mike Gartner, right wing, to N.Y. Rangers for Ulf Dahlen, right wing, and a 1990 fourth-round draft pick.

MONTREAL—Traded Jyrki Lumme, defenseman, to Vancouver for a 1991 second-round draft pick. Recalled J.J. Daigneault, defenseman, from Sherbrooke, American Hockey League.

NEW JERSEY—Traded Craig Wolanin, defenseman, to Quebec for Peter Stastny, center. Traded Jim Korn, left wing, to Calgary for a 1990 fifth-round draft pick. Traded Reijo Ruotsalainen, defenseman, to Edmonton for Jeff Sharples, defenseman.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Claimed Dave Pasin, right wing, on waivers. Traded Jack Capuano, defenseman, to Vancouver for Jeff Rohlicek, center, and assigned him to Springfield, American Hockey League.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Craig Fisher, center.

PITTSBURGH—Obtained Alain Chevrier, goaltender, from Chicago for future considerations. Obtained Brian Wilks, forward, from Edmonton for future considerations.

VANCOUVER—Traded Rich Sutter, right wing; Harold Snepsts, defenseman, and a 1990 second-round draft pick to St. Louis for Adrien Plavsic, defenseman; a 1990 first-round draft pick and a 1991 second-round draft pick.

COLLEGE

DENVER—Ralph Backstrom, hockey coach, resigned.

MARQUETTE—Sister [illegible], women's basketball coach, resigned, effective at the end of the season.

KINGS POINT—Named Jeff Goldberg lacrosse coach.

NIAGARA—Signed Jack Armstrong, basketball coach, to a multiyear contract.

SOCCER

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP

Senegal 2, Cameroon 0

ART BUCHWALD

Jamming the Hot Line

WASHINGTON — I was glued to the set when Tom Brokaw did his "A Day in the Life of the White House" for NBC. I knew that it would be a tough show on President Bush, but I wasn't prepared for so many surprises.

First, the TV audience was given an exclusive look at the Bushes' pet dog, Millie, that has never been seen on television before.

Buchwald

In addition, we saw the president's "brain trust" calmly, and with dignity, carrying on the nation's business. We found out that President Bush not only likes children, but also the San Francisco '49ers.

It would have been a perfect, reassuring documentary as to how well the White House works — except for one glitch. At the beginning of the show we saw one of the president's men place a call to Gorbachev in Moscow.

But at the end of NBC's day — the call never came through. The NBC producer, Tim Russert, told Tom Shales, The Washington Post's television critic, that White House telephone calls to Gorbachev normally take a day to complete.

□

"Holy perestroika," I said to no one in particular. "What kind of world are we living in when a missile can make it to Moscow in 20 minutes, and President Bush needs 25 hours to get a telephone call through to Gorbachev?"

I spoke to a top communications man at McDonald's to find out why it takes so long for the White House to make contact with the Kremlin.

He told me, "Well, to begin with, there are no telephone books in the Soviet Union. So when the president asks the operator to raise Gorbachev on the phone, she has to call information in Moscow. In the past there was no trouble getting the number, but because he is getting so many obscene calls from Lithuania, Gorbachev now has an unlisted number."

"Wouldn't the CIA have it?"

"Yes, but unfortunately the CIA has an unlisted number too."

"It seems to me that Gorbachev would want instant contact with the United States and vice versa. These days a lot can happen globally in a short period of time."

□

"Everyone is aware of this, and there have been efforts to speed up the calls. The problems aren't mechanical. They are more related to protocol.

"President Bush's secretary will not allow him to pick up the phone until Gorbachev gets on first. Gorbachev's secretary refuses to let Gorby pick up the phone until Bush gets on first. It's impossible to put both men on the phone at the same time."

"That's the kind of stuff Brokaw should have told us," I said.

My McDonald's man explained, "The other problem is that every time Bush calls, he is informed that Gorbachev is in a meeting. Every time Gorby rings Bush, he's told the same thing. It's very hard to catch two superpower leaders when they're not in a meeting."

"*Maybe* we should *present* Gorbachev with a cellular phone as a gift, and he can call Bush from his car. Even world leaders like to telephone from their automobiles," I said.

□

"On paper it sounds like a good idea. The truth is that Gorby's advisers are deathly afraid we would catch him in his car when he's least prepared for arms reductions.

"The biggest obstacle we have had to deal with lately is that, in its last economy drive, the Kremlin fired its night telephone operator and replaced her with an answering machine. We can only leave 30-second messages on it, so President Bush is not able to get much business done.

"*For example, Mr. Bush cannot* say on the machine, 'Mr. Gorbachev, because of a navigational accident, there are 500 B-2 bombers flying in your direction. Please ignore them. Their real targets are the Mediterranean fruit flies in Pasadena.'"

"Is there any effort being made to patch up the communications rift between the two countries?"

"The only hope we have is if each leader buys a stealth beeper."

Enlarging America's Big Screen

By *Geraldine Fabrikant*

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A rapidly growing market for American films abroad is encouraging American studios to pay closer attention to foreign moviegoers. The success of some recent films in markets outside the United States is striking.

As big a hit as the film "Fatal Attraction" was in the United States, it has made even more money at the box office overseas. So has last year's winner of the Oscar for best film, "Rain Man." Even "Cocktail," with the all-American actor Tom Cruise playing the lead role of a bartender, has done better at the box office abroad.

American movies have for decades attracted larger international audiences than those of any other nation. American film exports exceed film imports by $3 billion annually, said Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America. Last year foreign revenues constituted about 38 percent of total industry revenues, up from 30 percent in 1980, said Fritz Attaway, the association's senior vice president for government relations. And most industry experts agree that in the coming decade, the percentage of foreign revenues will grow further.

On Tuesday, Time Warner Inc. announced a joint venture with the Soviet film industry for the construction of movie theaters in Moscow and Leningrad. A result of the growth overseas is that an increasing number of films are being made with some consideration of their appeal abroad.

Stars like Sean Connery, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Eddie Murphy are able to command huge salaries in part because of the certainty that their presence in a movie will give it greater appeal around the world.

Indeed, an important factor in casting Sean Connery as the lead in "The Hunt for Red October" was the actor's enormous appeal overseas, said Sid Ganis, president of the Paramount Motion Picture Group. That movie opened in the United States last weekend and will open abroad at the end of next month.

The films of certain stars, like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Sylvester Stallone, translate well abroad because they rarely depend on the subtleties of dialogue. Schwarzenegger will get $10 million to star in "Total Recall," a Carolco Pictures film with a $50 million budget. As is the case with many action films, "Total Recall" may do better outside the United States than it does at home. Films of this type would not be made if they depended solely on the American box office.

Generally, independent companies like Carolco have produced such films, selling the distribution rights to various companies overseas to raise the financing. It is a tedious and lengthy process that large American studios generally will not undertake.

Arnold Schwarzenegger

Eddie Murphy

Some industry experts think Warner Brothers was willing to produce "Tango and Cash" with Stallone and Kurt Russell because of Stallone's overseas appeal. The same studio also produced "Frantic," a mystery with Harrison Ford, three years ago. "That was a European-type film," said Geoffrey Holmes, a senior vice president of Time Warner.

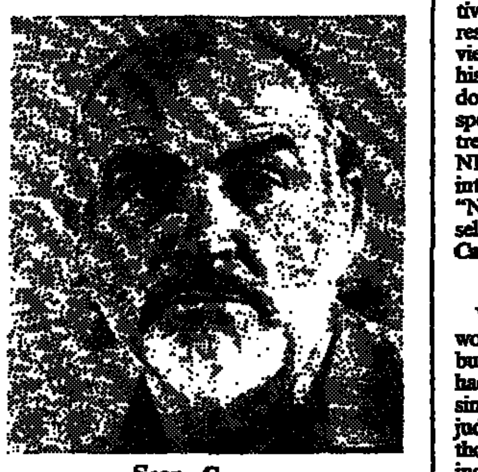
In considering what will appeal to the foreign market, stars are not the only elements. When Carolco chose to produce "The Music Box" with Jessica Lange, the deal included Costa Gavras as the director. Gavras, whose credits include "Missing," is considered a leading talent overseas. The film did very poorly in the United States. But Carolco's head of corporate development, Tom Levine, thinks the film will do better overseas in large part because of Gavras.

The growth in the international market for American films can be attributed partly to the fact that American and foreign companies are joining to build more modern theaters. In Britain alone, American Multi Cinema, National Amusements, MCA and others have added 350 new screens. A result: theater attendance has more than doubled, to 105 million, in four years.

All told, foreign theaters accounted for 42 percent of all worldwide box office rentals in 1988, up from 34 percent six years earlier, according to the Motion Picture Association of America. Fluctuations in the value of the dollar were another reason for the change.

The growth of overseas markets is also changing the marketing strategies of some large studios.

For example, Universal's "Back to the Future II" opened in theaters around the world at the same time. Historically, films have opened abroad six months after their United States debut, in part to allow time for the dubbing process and in part so companies could use the American prints overseas.



Sean Connery

"We took in $95 million overseas six months earlier than we would have otherwise," said Tom Pollock, president of Universal Pictures. "That meant we saved millions in interest costs right away."

The demand for American films is also increasing because of changing television markets abroad. In European countries where television is no longer controlled by the state, broadcasting companies are expected to begin spending heavily for the rights to American movies.

Still, the truth is that American studios usually think first and last about the U.S. market. In most cases, the way a film does at the American box office determines how it performs overseas and in secondary American markets like cable television and videocassettes.

PEOPLE

The Interview Circuit

The latest wrinkle in *U.S.* television is for one network news star to be interviewed by another, on another network. **Bryant Gumbel**, upset over the slide of his show's ratings, is the latest. The host of the NBC News show "Today" has agreed to be interviewed by **Barbara Walters** on her "20/20" program on ABC. It is to be broadcast March 16. A year ago Gumbel wrote a memo suggesting changes in his show that would have affected its weatherman, **Willard Scott**, with consequent hostility from Scott fans when the contents became public. Since then, a period that saw the departure of his cohost, **Jane Pauley**, "Today" has fallen from first to second in the morning ratings. Gumbel has refused interviews, but NBC executives reportedly have urged him to respond more openly. The interview "will cover the 'Today' show, his family and the fact that he doesn't do interviews," an ABC spokeswoman said. Anyway, it's a trend. **Bob Costas**, whose late-night NBC show last month featured an interview with **Ted Koppel**, ABC "Nightline" anchorman, was himself recently interviewed by **Dick Cavett** on cable television's CNBC.

□

Vehbi Gunduz is probably the worst cab driver in New York City, but his ride may be over under new hack rules. The Taxi and Limousine Commission plans to ask a judge to revoke his license. Although the city's 34,000 taxi drivers include many candidates for worst cabbie, Gunduz's record is five pages long. In recent years, he has been convicted of, or admitted to, 119 rules violations. He insults, bullies and threatens passengers, dispatchers and inspectors. He overcharges riders, denies them receipts and refuses to take them where they want to go. His cab is a mess, his hack license as hard to find as a taxi on a rainy night. "He's in a pickle," said his lawyer, **Michael Stone**, adding in his client's behalf that "he never has attacked a member of the public."

□

Nearly 4,000 feet (1,200 meters) of film on **Albert Einstein** that was part of a University of South Carolina collection fell out of a Federal Express delivery truck and has been missing for a week. "From a historical standpoint, it is absolutely irreplaceable," said **Don McC** lister, assistant archivist for th university's News Film Librar The film shows the scientist a pearing at various events duri the 1930s. The university was sen ing the film to be copied onto vi eotape for a French filmmake McCallister said.

□

Two sisters separated in Camb dia were reunited when one of t women happened to go into a re taurant where the other worked i Providence, Rhode Island. **Side** Prak, 30, was running the kitche at the Phnom Penh Restaurant tw weeks ago when she noticed one c the customers, **Bhopa Ros**. Notin a resemblance, she listened to th woman's voice and went running into the kitchen. "I think that's my sister out there," she told her husband. Bhopa, then 8, had become separated from her family when th Khmer Rouge arrived in Phnom Penh in 1975. Sideth was visiting an uncle in another province and was trapped there when the Khmer Rouge seized power. They both made their way to the United States, Bhopa settling in Malden, Massachusetts, and Sideth in Rhode Island.

□

Take off the expensive suit, the suspenders, the designer socks, the silk shirt, and what would **O. Stillman Rockefeller** be? Just another millionaire selling underwear. Rockefeller, a descendant of **William Rockefeller**, brother of **John D. Rockefeller Sr.**, will soon be seen modeling Jockey brand underwear. He announced his plans at a press conference with his fellow salesman **Jim Palmer**, the Hall of Fame pitcher. Rockefeller said he would donate his fee to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

□

A production of Chekhov "Three Sisters" due to open in London in November will bring together **Vanessa Redgrave**, her sister, **Lynn**, and Vanessa's daughter, **Joely Richardson** to perform together for the first time in public. Lynn, who turns 47 on Thursday, lives in Los Angeles and has not worked on the British stage since 1973. Richardson, 24, appeared in the film "Wetherby" with her mother. The play is to be directed by Soviet-born **Robert Sturua**, from the Rustaveli Theater in Tbilisi.

PERSONALS

A.M. to F.R. I am not a candidate for 1 to 2 months.

A.M. to F.R. What I need is sport *and cessation of double bind.*

A.M. to F.R. Stop the Orwelian Hoover System (electronical monitoring and guidance) of my thinking.

A.M. to F.R. Stop the tortures.

A.M. to F.F. End of history: Ants, as hooverized mankind, have no history.

A.M. to Lily of the Valley - I love you.

A.M. to A.P., G.B., J.P. - Thanks.

A.M. to E.G.V. - Go.

A.M. to C.H. Use & misuse of techniques

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